The Bombay

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VOL. XXVII NO. 4 BOMBAY: JANU.

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BY

THE

BROOK

K. S. De

SILHOUETTES

"Night—[illegible] Pride".
(Photo by K. [illegible] Chimanlal Trivedi).

"Sky-scraper".
(Photo by K. S. Karanth).

QUITE STILL, GENTLEMEN, PLEASE!

The cameraman has discovered Poet Byron in strange company—Signor Mussolini, General Franco, and Herr Hitler—but he is quite safe in dictating to the dictators for he's in Madame Tussaud's Wax-Works in London during the periodical clean-up of famous figures.

"Fishing in T[illegible]

In Bavarian schools skiing lessons are obligatory. H[illegible] we see a school mistress taking out her class for skiing lesson.

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Telephone No. [illegible]
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "Chronicle,"
Registered No. B, 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JANUARY [illegible]9.

SOCIAL LE[illegible]SLATION: A WA[illegible]NG

A Critic[illegible]study Of Two Im[illegible]tant Bil[illegible]

By KAMALA DE[illegible]

SOCIAL LEGISLATION all the world over is changing its character and its influence very considerably. It is assuming bigger and far-reaching proportions. It is making deeper and sharper indents into the old social fabric. The reason is not far to seek. It is mainly because our economic frame-work is getting rudely shaken up, and this in turn has had its repercussions on our social living, greatly changing its surface.

India has not remained untouched by the impact of times. The old, old India is changing, giving place to new. Tradition dies hard in a country whose social life is embedded deep into the very remote past. Social conceptions are hard and rigid, not easily moulded or shaped. But time with its ruthless blows has been battering away at our ancient structures. The West has come with its own modes and ideologies. Science has opened up new visions and newer worlds. The machine has, with its colossal fangs, eaten into the tired foundations of an old civilisation.

At The Cross-roads

The urge of the hour often conflicts with the prevailing usages, customs and laws. Failing a proper adjustment, there is pain and suffering. Life is made intelligently tolerable only when there is conviction in our hearts to support things. But when conviction yields place to blind faith or gross ignorance, or often to what is even worse, a mere imposition of social tyranny, then it is time for the State to step in and take grip of the situation

The world is in a terrific turmoil. The progressive democratic forces of freedom and liberty have brought a large measure of relief to the oppressed and the exploited, that had for many centuries been the under-dogs. But this quiet onward march has received all of a sudden a severe setback. The forces of reaction are let loose once again and the semi-emancipated are being forced back into the dark cellars and the cold gloomy pavements.

India is still at the cross-roads and thanks to the virility and strength of her mighty national movement, her social conscience has become keenly alive and sensitive to the new elements which are rising all round.

The labouring class, rural and urban, and the women compose the socially dominated classes. The principle of vested interests in power position exploting the weaker class is the same in both cases; they only differ in their exterior, not in the inner composition or the basic principle. Social legislation covers both and is successful in proportion to the strength of the demand and the power behind the rebels.

Militant Movement

The women's movement is therefore by nature militant, like the labour or the peasant movement. There was a time when we took the privileges claimed by a small section of society for granted; society merely bowed to this established custom. A slave was a slave, a master was a master—never could the twain be equal. So also man was a man. He could do anything. Life opened up vast unhampered vistas to him. He had merely to desire and it was his for the asking. Society never questioned, never censored.

But alas; woman was a mere woman. She was born to tend the kitchen, bear children and above all be the wife. Woman had no other ideal placed before her. From the hour of her birth to her last breath, she was taught and schooled only for one task—wifehood. She had no right or claim to anything. Why schooling and learning and knowledge? Why any other equipment? Has not her life not only in this world but even in the next been assured by her wife-hood?

Virtues have been her sole monopolies. While men played pranks and went gallivanting with an easy conscience, woman had to tend the sacred hearth and keep the home fires pure.

But the ceaseless wheel of life keeps moving. Even the worm will turn and so the long oppressed wake up some day from the deep slumber of fear, superstition and tradition. They shake off their fears for a new hope is shaping in their hearts and soon it is a bright flame lighting their new path to a new destiny.

Sign Of Times

The many bills that are to-day before the Central and Provincial Legislatures are a typical sign of the times. Our social views have changed, our sense of social values transformed. New adjustment demands new laws.

Legal disabilities of women, which deprive them of many economic rights, claim a share. But they are limited in their sphere of operation though important as a principle of equality. But it is in the matrimonial field that the battle royal rages, for marital relations are the pivot round which all society revolves.

The existing laws, customs and usages militate against the interests of women. Men may marry when fancy seizes them. They can throw wives aside with the same easy contempt with which we discard old clothes. No woman wants easy responsibilities or rather fanciful irresponsibilities. The foundations of a home and therefore of society can only be maintained by the two partners showing equal weight of responsibility and of a sense of appreciation of dual claims, rights and privileges. Society must crash when such a balance cannot be maintained. It is, therefore, necessary that certain restraints should be applied where laxity has worked havoc or vice versa.

The two Bills which have attracted perhaps the most attention are Mrs. Subbaroyan's Bill to prevent polygamous marriages and Dr. Deshmukh's Hindu Women's Right to Divorce Bill. They both touch rather fundamental elements in Hindu society since unlike Child Marriage Prevention Act or the Widows Remarriage Act, these Bills touch the established convention ruling the traditional or prevailing conception of marital relationship. That they should create violent reactions, whether in favour or against, is thus not surprising.

Necessary Adjustment

Divorce though still alien to Hindu law as at present interpreted is not new to this country. I shall not digress and waste time in arguing whether the Shastras permit it or not. That seems quite beside the point. The stream of life flows on and its natural course cannot be indefinitely stopped though it may be temporarily arrested. Change is the very essence of life, and if it is arrested by artificial measures, the result is clash and suffering.

Life is fluid and elastic. Its forms change from decade to decade, age to age, because the form is only the vehicle through which the spirit finds its expression and fulfils itself. The form, therefore, must change and adjust itself to the various moods of a changing spirit. Otherwise it becomes an important mode of expression and often a meaningless shell that is devoid of all life-force. Therefore, one has to adopt an intelligent attitude towards the constant transformations in our social living if we are to have a harmonious and happy life.

Our social laws too, must, therefore, keep pace with these changing forms so that they are more rationally regulated and clashes and conflicts are reduced to the minimum, and the maximum of happiness is achieved. Our sense of values also keeps changing and to a large extent influences our ethics and moral conceptions. Economic factors, and sometimes political too, largely determine our social forms. Therefore when the world and our social existence has undergone such considerable upheavals even in the last 200 years or more, it is utterly absurd to try to measure the present standards by past conventions.

That age with its own determining factors is a thing of the past. Here is a new world confronting us with entirely new problems, new situations, a new humanity, in fact everything demanding new adjustments and fresh regulations.

Simply to shut the door of immobility bang on them is no solution. When new forces are not properly regulated, they break out and become unruly, un-governable elements and lead to infinite chaos, pain and disruption. And therefore merely to turn down the new social measures with scorn, as bad and immoral, is stupidity. These new adjustments, in fact, are long overdue. Further delay will only mean more complications, greater human suffering.

The Baroda State has already given a lead in this matter by introducing from time to time appropriate social measures that help national progress.

Flaws In Deshmukh's Bill

Now let us examine these two bills, which have caused such a sensation in our country, and try to understand their significance. Dr. Deshmukh's bill is a much shorter and simpler one, though the principle involved is very big—the right of divorce. Though this need has been felt more by the women than by the men (since men enjoy the right of contracting polygamous marriages) still, I think, I voice the opinion of all women when I say that if it is to be introduced at all, it should be as a social principle and not as a sex privilege. It is part of a human right, which a

(Continued On Page 53)

CRUELTY INSEPARABLE FROM WAR

Only When Infliction Of Pain For Pleasure, Whether On Men Or Animals Is Branded As Mean And Cowardly, Will There Be Peace That Wars May Cease Not Till Then

(Mr. HAMIL... Correspondent with the Allied Armies during ... in the "Aryan Path.")

WHAT is cruelty? Many would answer "inflicting pain." That is incomplete. Cruelty is "inflicting pain with enjoyment".

In all states of human existence a good deal of pain has to be inflicted one way and another. Surgeons must operate sometimes without an anaesthetic. Even when the pain of the cutting is dulled, wounds cause pain later. Doctors are obliged to hurt many whom they examine

Employers refusing higher wages or shorter hours may sharply pain their employees, and may themselves be injured by strikes. Children suffer momentary pain when they are not allowed to overeat or are sent to bed because it is bedtime, although they are not sleepy. No cruelty is associated with any of these acts. No enjoyment is drawn from them

No hit out in sudden irritation at a child or a dog may be an inexcusable loss of temper, but is not cruel: we take no pleasure in the blow—indeed, we are sorry for it at once. The ground for opposing flogging and caning is that punishment inflicted in cold blood is usually cruel. Those who inflict may talk about its hurting them "as much as it hurts you", but nearly always they get pleasure out of it

Killing And Pain Unavoidable

Not only is causing pain unavoidable in all stages of human existence: it is necessary also to kill. We must kill creatures that are dangerous to life or health—flies that poison food, rats which carry disease, man-eating tigers, bears in mountains, deadly snakes in the plain.

How any one can reconcile this with belief in a merciful God and Father of all creation I have never been able to understand, but there it is. And most people consider it necessary to kill for food also. (Necessary, I mean, for some one else to kill sheep so that they may eat mutton, and oxen so that they may have beef, and pigs so that ... smell of breakfas... fall them!)

But those who ... mals for food sel... pleasure in the act... the pleasure of doin... swiftly and painles... They are not c... there be any e... dangerous inse...

Animals the... food. Almos... some other ... also for safety... no cruelty in th... mals cannot b... elty is a mental... ly to the self... ration of ... faculty.

Those who attempt to excuse the cruelty of men by saying that animals are cruel must be either ignorant or dishonest. A dog appears to enjoy fighting, but the appearance deceives. He believes that other dogs are his enemies and that he must defend himself against them. Cats may seem to delight in playing with mice, but they are merely exercising their quickness of sight and spring. They do it as readily with a reel of cotton or ball of paper.

Even if there were cruelty in nature, that would not justify cruelty in man, for man boasts of being superior to animals. But "cruelty is not found in animals, it is peculiar to man. Not born ... man, so far as I can judge, ... introduced by wrong teaching, ... tradition, despicable custom ... readily followed."

Wrong Teaching

Teaching is wrong which represents animals as being of a different "creation" from man. Tradition is evil which regards cruelty as part of the human character natural even in children. Custom is despicable when it sanctions the pursuit and killing of animals for amusement.

To these causes is due the lurking in almost every human heart of a liability to become cruel under stress of alarm or of grievances, real or imaginary. Yet another cause is the persistence of religious ideas dating far back. Organised religion and cruelty have gone hand in hand.

This tendency to be cruel can be easily aroused. By selfishness, by fear, by envy, by thwarted desire; most easily of all by the incitement of agitators. I have seen in Russia peasants and Jews live peaceably together until the peasants, stirred up against the Jews by Tsarist police, killed them and burned their houses in a pogrom. In Germany Nazi agitation has made millions cruel to Jews, whom before they treated as fellow citizens. I have heard in America gentle, delicate women cry in frenzy for Negroes to be burned on mere suspicion of crime.

Agitators in favour of war have in many countries a simple task and in all countries, when war is going on, a still simpler. "Cruelty that has not shown itself before, nor even been suspected, is suddenly drawn forth, is even proclaimed a duty."

When as war correspondent I sent a despatch to the London "Daily Mail" about a kindly action by a German soldier, I was told by the editor in a cable: "Nothing wanted about good, kind Germans. There are no good Germans but dead Germans." That was one reason why after the War so long as I remained with the paper I would do nothing but review books, though I was offered by Northcliffe any position I might choose.

Cruelty Inseparable From War

Is it possible for men to kill each other in war without cruelty? No, we could not kill ... unless we enjoyed it. ... is not theory, but the fruit of experience. Those who managed the military side of the 1914-18 madness knew it to be true. They had soldiers taught to bayonet with relish, to be proud of skill in picking off enemies with the rifle to bomb with exultation, to gloat over the carnage they hoped to cause by the high explosive shells they sent over. Even by the staffs which directed operations from far behind the lines reports of heavy enemy casualties were enjoyed heartily. Cruelty is inseparable from war.

Not among fighting men only; among those also who stay at home. By them brutalities, which horrify when they are imputed to the enemy, are excused and rejoiced over when "our side" commits them. In them the lust for violence and death spreads from the enemy to any on "our side" who do not share it. The demand "Put 'em against a wall" is heard often. Killing becomes a mania.

That the respect for human life on which we pride ourselves during peace can be so quickly dropped proves it to have shallow roots. This shallowness must be attributed in part at any rate to the lack of respect for animal life shown generally among human beings.

Leaving aside the daily slaughter of countless animals for the needs of those who believe meat to be necessary as food, killing is made familiar and provided with a halo of fashion by Sport. Worrying stags, foxes, hares, otters; bringing down hecatoms of birds with the gun; torturing fish with hooks in their gills for the pleasure of "playing" them—these pastimes must dispose to cruelty of other kinds. Until we get rid of the idea that it is manly—and gentlemanly—to kill for fun, World Peace is likely to remain a far-distant ideal.

Kinship Of Living Beings

None can be excused now for supposing men and animals to be of different substance or believing that "God gave us animals to do as we like with", although this is still taught by the Churches, implicitly, if not directly.

That we are all members of one family, descended from fragments of transparent jelly floating in sea-water, ought now to be understood by everybody, and upon that follows the responsibility of kinship with everything that hath life. Killing, when necessary, must be merciful, painless, regretted, never enjoyed.

When we teach this to all children; when we reach a state of economic security for all in which no one will be compelled to deprive others of a living so that he may live himself; when exploitation, a form of cruelty, is treated as crime; and when the infliction of pain for pleasure, whether on each other or on animals, is branded as mean and cowardly, then there will be hope that wars may cease. But not till then.

ONLY FOR THE MARRIED.

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SPERMIN

For Birth Control. Most reliable German preparation manufactured by Spermin Laboratorium, Dresden. Price —12 in a tube Re 1, 24 in a tube Rs. 1-12/-.

STENO'S MENSTRUATION PILLS.

(Extra Strong). Sure remedy in cases where menstruation is scanty or is totally stopped. In Edenburough they are commonly known as 'Scot' Pills." They are not recommended in cases of pregnancy as they contain some strong ingredients which might cause abortion. Price each phial of 24 pills Rs. 2/-.

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SPERTON CREAM:—

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Bombay	—Birth Control Clinic, Kothari Mansion, Opp. G.P.O.
Benares	—C. N. Day.
Calcutta	—K. R. Lynch & Co., 113, Chittaranjan Ave.
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Jaipur	—Jaipur Medical Hall.
Jullundur City	—Dr. Duni Chand Khosla.
Lahore	—Narain Das Bhagwandas, Anarkali.
Lucknow	—Sarkar & Co.
Meerut City	—Modern Scientific Stores, Railway Road.
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STENO HOUSE AGENCY, AMRITSAR

"It's all right, dearie, George doesn't want 'is dinner to know 'e took 'is tonic after instead of before."

"... And They Lived Happily Ever After?"

Author Of "Confessions And Impressions" Tells Us Why They Don't!

ETHEL MANNIN, A[UTHOR] OF MANY AN OUTSPOKEN AND PROVOCATIVE BOOK[S] AND NOVEL, WRITES ABOUT MARRIAGE AND WHY IT SO OFT[EN FAILS]. IT MAY BE RECALLED THAT RECENTLY SHE MARRIE[D] (FOR THE SECOND TIME) MR. REGINALD REYNOLDS, WHO IS [ALSO] ANOTHER UNKNOWN IN INDIA.

By ETHEL MANNIN
(in "Sunday Dispatch")

The year just gone saw "heavy bookings" in the divorce courts, as a result of A. P. Herbert's Bill making the untying of matrimonial knots a little less difficult.

With the publication of every fresh list of divorce petitions filed, finis is written to as many passionate love-stories and romances that were to have lasted for ever.

In this reflection I have a deeply personal interest. Last week I married again.

I have a duty to consider what it is that makes marriage so difficult for human beings.

It is my own belief that a very big contributing factor to unhappiness in marriage, is that, as generally interpreted, marriage is altogether too intimate!

That "We"!

In most marriages, although two people are involved, how often do you hear the word "I"? It is always "we". "'We' went to see so-and-so, and 'we' like it." "'We' haven't yet read that, 'we' read this and 'we' didn't care for it." "When 'we' went abroad last year." "'We' thought that." "'We' did this."

It is quite horrifying, this annihilation of individuality.

Because two hearts beat as one, must two minds do likewise?

Before marriage, a prime attraction between the sexes is the separateness and the individuality of each.

What each thinks and feels is important to the other, of interest, exciting even.

With most marriages all this stimulating individuality is lost; henceforth, one flesh, one mind, one voice, one speech.

That is a very horrible line of Browning's, "I will speak thy speech, Love, think thy thought," but it expresses precisely that negation of personality which happens in nine marriages out of ten, so far as one can observe.

Experiences shared must always produce the communal "we" in recounting them, but my protest is not against the sharing of common experiences but the emergence of communal reaction, for surely tastes in common need not be productive of a communal personality.

One's individuality need not, in fact, be married out of existence.

With the losing of one's separate identity there is an end of mental and emotional privacy; and though intimacy of this kind may not breed contempt, it certainly breeds an inner resentment —the more dangerous for being unacknowledged for the most part.

Psychological Volumes

That irritable "Oh, leave me alone" from the husband when the wife has been nagging speaks psychological volumes.

It is a plea from the very depths of the inner consciousness for a little of the premarital individuality, with its independence of thought and feeling, its reserves and privacies of mind and spirit.

The wife's nagging, too, is as often as not rooted in the nervous exasperation of never being left alone, mentally and emotionally.

Many husbands escape the everlasting twosome by taking refuge at their clubs, where they can think their own thoughts in peace and privacy, with no suspicious or resentful, "What are you thinking about?" breaking in on them.

Such a question is a sheer outrage, a question no man or woman has the right to ask of the other.

The trouble with marriage in most instances is that it asks it all the time, in so many words, and by implication.

There is this everlasting mental and emotional demands of the other person.

Many wives escape by going alone to "the pictures," where they can sit in the friendly sheltering dark thinking their own thoughts, indulging their own private, romantic, sentimental fantasies.

At the club, at the pictures, surrounded by people, your married person can be blessedly alone, for the people all round, even if they speak to one, make no emotional demands, have no wish to probe the secret places of heart and mind, respect one's separateness; one ceases to be part of the combination of "we" and "us" and becomes "I" and "me" again

Leave Alone

It is my firm belief that married people would get on each other's nerves far less if they left each other alone a good deal more.

This does not necessarily entail spending more spare time apart, taking their holidays apart, and so forth; physically separated men and women can intrude upon each other just as much as at close quarters in this world of telephones, telegrams, and rapid postal services.

Leaving each other alone means the same for men and women as leaving a child alone—a mental and emotional leaving alone, a respect for individuality, an acknowledgment of separate identity.

Because you live under the same roof as another person, sharing that attraction of flesh and spirit we call love, does not give you the right to every thought and emotion the other person experiences —or give that person a right to yours.

And, "rights" apart, it is not even advisable so to take down all the barriers.

To know every single thing about one's partner, and for him or her to know every single thing about oneself, is an end of spiritual adventure between two peo-

(Continued On Page 53)

ETHEL MANNIN.
The well-known author, who discusses the institution of marriage in this thoughtprovoking article.

An Indian Hatha Yogi In London

Feats Of Body And Breath Control Astound English Audiences

(From Our Correspondent).
LONDON, Dec. 30.

IT is remarkable that during the recent spell of cold in this country many English people should have sought the advice of an Indian youth to assist them in bearing the consequences of cold instead of resorting to the familiar English cures of hot lemon, hot whisky and [illegible] before getting into a warm bed.

Mr. Vithaldas Parekh, known in London as the mysterious product of the East, arrived in this country about eight months ago after having visited Japan, crossed the Russian frontier by travelling on the trans-Siberian train for Berlin and visited many other middle Eastern countries. Though English folks call him a Yogi, Mr. Parekh is least interested in being known by the super-powers which Yogis possess in this mate-

rialistic wor[illegible] nevertheless it cannot be deni[illegible] he does possess control on [illegible] to the extent that phys[illegible] institutions and t[illegible] students of Indian [illegible] Hatha Yoga—hav[illegible] him during his sta[illegible] try.

Mr. Vithaldas [illegible] ashram in Kh[illegible] Provinces. [illegible] left the [illegible] was training [illegible] building soun[illegible] lal Bajaj and [illegible] Naidu are said [illegible] the powers tha[illegible] Gujarati possess[illegible] men like Sir Fra[illegible] and, secretar[illegible] Fitness Moveme[illegible] tial Mayor [illegible] G. W. Bar[illegible] taphysics, [illegible] the demon[illegible]

sponsored in various parts of London by our countryman.

Strange Feats

The first of these took place in the early part of this month in Brookside South at Monkfrith Church Hall and attracted a large audience. Mr. Parekh, who has a perfect body and a remarkable personality, held the audience spellbound during his display of Yogic postures, and breathing exercises. He showed also the various internal cleansing processes, called "Kriyas"—one of which was the difficult feat of swallowing many yards of narrow cloth into the stomach. A muscular [illegible]urning process of the abdominal [illegible]uscles, called "Nauli," completed [illegible]he cleansing, after which the [illegible]loth was expelled.

Another [illegible] demonstration took place at [illegible] auditorium in Finchley Road. The Chairman, a local medical [illegible]ctitioner, said that he was so [illegible]ly impressed with the teachings [illegible]f Hatha Yoga that he hoped [illegible]n institute would be founded [illegible]the heart of London to teach [illegible]Yogic principles of health. As a medical practitioner, he had the opportunity of examining the physiques of many men and [illegible]e could not help complimenting Mr. Parekh for his perfect body, the grace and poise of his movements.

Commenting on Mr. Parekh's demonstration one of the newspapers devoted to body-building has said: Many of the more elementary exercises in body control and in breathing have undoubtedly formed a basis for several of the present-day English "keep fit" exercises, but in the more advanced tests only perfect mind control could bring about the perfect balance and ease of performance which the Indian Yogi displayed.

By means of an interpreter, Mr. Parekh explains the various exercises to his English audiences, who are also invited to ask him questions to clear "their doubts, and suspicions about the Indian cult of health."

According to Mr. Barrett, to practical minds the Yogi and his beliefs are hard to appreciate fully, but in the seven stages of Yoga the followers of this belief develop something which besides giving the mind perfect control of the body—a science in which the East has for centuries led the West—also brings into play the highest spiritual attainments of the human being. This control brings with it, too, a peace and contentment highly desirable for modern existence.

As in India, Mr. Vithaldas Parekh has been wearing dhotee, kurta and sandals in this country—a practice from which he did not depart even during the recent cold spell. One of his admirers gave him a pair of gloves. In gratitude Mr. Parekh has forwarded them to a more deserving soul—a refugee from Poland.

A HERMIT'S MES[illegible]

Dear Readers,

The unparalleled secret [illegible]scription which we are offering you to-day, was graciously bestowed upon us by a famous MAHATMA SANNIASI (Hermit) in recognition to our services to mankind.

Its very first doze produces fresh, rich, racing blood. In 21 days eyes will sparkle and cheeks become like rosy apples. In 40 days it will secure complete victory over the loss of manhood, however disappointing the case may be

Spermatorrhea, diabetes, piles, cold, cough, asthma, back-ache, enlargement of spleen, gout, chronic diarrohea and the diseases of women like lucorrohea, barrenness are banished for ever.

This is not a new prescription. It is already written in ancient Ayurvedic books. But owing to the lack of proper research it remained neglected.

Regarding this treasure of ancient sages, Pandit Thakur Dass Ji Sharma writes: "Swami Ratnagiri Sanniasi of Kallat mountains had given five or six doses of this excellent medicine to an old man, who due to ignorance took the whole lot at a time. He had its reactions."

Pandit Bal Krishen Sharma, the famous Vaid of Bhopal writes: "I have administered this medicine approximately to 200 persons. In every case it proved more efficacious than my expectations."

Dr. Rameshwar Dyal of Gotana writes in his book "ANOBHUT MALA": "I have cured hundreds of patients with it."

The following is the prescription:—

Shudh (purest) steel powder tolas 20. White Arsenic 1 tola, Camphor 1 1|2 masha. Pulvarise in Gheekuar Juice with mortar and pestle for 24 hours. Then put it over the fire of 5 seers UPLAS. Second time one tola Hartal. 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Third time 1 tola pure Mercury, 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Fourth time 1 tola Sulphur, 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Likewise put over fire 20 times and each time pulvarise in Gheekuar Juice for 24 hours. Next put the whole medicine in an earthenware and bury it in a cattleshed.

After 40 days, unearth the medicine, make finest powder with mortar and pestle. This is "Amrit Yog Shakti Bhandar," make it yourself and use it.

Directions for use:——

Mix in butter or cream equal in weight to 4 grains of rice in morning and same quantity in evening to be taken two hours after meals It can be used in any season. Abstain from chillies, sour things and anything prepared in oil.

Dear Readers,

I am the son of a banker. I have no need to make money in zig-zag ways. I feel grieved at heart when I find hopeless sufferers being enticed by advertisers who offer the prescription in questionable forms.

I HAVE FULLY RESOLVED TO LIGHTEN THE BURDENS OF HUMANITY AND TO DESTROY THIS EVIL ROOT AND BRANCH.

In order to accomplish this, I have formed a combined board of very learned and experienced Hakims and Vaids who strictly and minutely supervise its preparation at every stage.

If you feel any difficulty to have it prepared under the supervision of a Hakim or Vaid you can easily get the same marvellous medicine from us at actual cost, viz., Rs. 5-8 for 80 doses sufficient for 40 days. Lesser quantity cannot be supplied.

IT IS SO LIFE GIVING, SO REJUVENATING, SO RICH AND SO SURE THAT YOU WILL BE AMAZED AT THE RESULTS.

ONCE USED—ALWAYS RECOMMENDED.

Note:—Rs. 1,000 as reward will be paid to anyone proving that the medicine is not made as described.

No. 102, (District Hissar), PUNJAB.

L. MILKHI RAM BRIJ NATH JAIN BUDHLADA

ODD SPOTS

Unattainable Island

Some twenty miles to the south of Tristan da Cunha there stands up out of the sea a rocky islet. It was originally known as Unattainable Island, because its cliffs rose almost perpendicularly from the sea and landing was exceedingly difficult. There are, however, certain beaches, and here seals gather in vast quantities.

To-day this lonely, forbidding island supports no life, and the only sound that echoes round its rocky cliffs is that of the waves or of the innumerable sea-birds: yet the Admiralty has taken the trouble to change the island's name to "Stoltenhoff Island," and the reason so curious a name has been chosen by its British owners incorporates a dramatic story.

In the eighteen seventies two German sailors passed the island and observed the innumerable seals. They then determined to emigrate to the island and make a fortune by selling the seal skins in the European market. No sooner, however, had the seals learnt that the two invading humans were bent on killing them than they deserted the island, and at the same time strange events happened at home. The two Stoltenhoffs had arranged that they were to be picked up in two years' time by a Hamburg ship, but the company owning the ship changed hands, the chief clerk left its employment, and the Stoltenhoffs were forgotten. It was ten years before they were rescued, and in memory of their strange adventure the British Admiralty has renamed the island after them.

THE AGE OF SPEED

Train At 622 Miles Per Hour

The Twentieth Century might well be known as The Age of Speed. Astonishing records have been created on land, sea and in the air; all methods of travel aim constantly at going faster. Modern railways have moved with the times and in the near future German Railways will have locomotives with a speed of 112 miles an hour. It is announced that several of these locomotives have been ordered but this, apparently, is only a start. A German inventor is planning a tube railway controlled by electric magnets at which a speed of 622 miles an hour is envisaged. Yet, it was only 50 years ago that the first electric locomotive was built in Germany, having three horse-power, as compared to the 2,000

"What's he run in for?"
"Beating his wife."

H. P. of the latest German locomotive.

TUNISIA — THE ITALIAN SUDETEI

But Mussolini Must Remember That France Isn't Czechoslovakia

By GEORGE MARTELLI

After the Anschluss it was predicted by several shrewd observers that Italy thenceforth would pursue her star, no longer along the treacherous channels of the Danube, but across the clear and sunny waters of the Mediterranean. This prophesy has been fulfilled.

THE tendency of the Italian dynamism to turn away from Central Europe and to proceed in an Imperial and African direction, which was noticeable early last year, became still more marked towards its end. If anything was needed to convince Italy that there was no room for her own expansion on the continent beside Germany's, it was provided by the fate of Czechoslovakia.

Even so, Mussolini appeared reluctant to accept the verdict. In a final trial of strength with his partner in the Axis he backed the Hungarian claim to the whole of Ruthenia. The result of the test was quite clear. Hungary did not get her common frontier with Poland, Ciano having gracefully given way to Ribbentrop. In Europe there was evidently nothing doing for Italy. A few weeks later came the spontaneous demand for Tunis, Corsica, and Nice.

Well-known Technique

With Corsica and Nice we need not be concerned. One can scarcely suppose that Italy has serious designs on those places. Tunis is another matter. Readers who are conversant with recent books on the Mediterranean must be familiar by now with the history of the problem. It may be useful, however, to say something of present conditions in the Protectorate.

When I visited Tunis earlier this year I found the same kind of situation as existed in the Sudetenland for a few months prior to the Hitler ultimatum. There was the same intensive propaganda, the same feverish activity on the part of a small number of individuals, the same exploitation of grievances, some real and some imaginary, all tending to produce an artificial tension. The technique is too well known to need describing in detail. Invented by the Fascists and perfected by Dr. Goebbels, it is employed with equal success by Italy, Germany, or Japan whenever one or all of them are contemplating a new aggression.

Among the mass of the Italians, I did not find much genuine excitement. I believe the attitude of the average colonist was that of the Italian "femme de chambre." When I asked her what she thought of the agitation, "the trouble in Tunis," she replied, "is that there's too much politics. We Italians are quite happy with the French. All we want to do is work."

Not Spontaneous

Most of the Italians had been born in the Protectorate, many of them belonged to families which had been settled there for two or more generations. They had no stronger feelings about nationality than the Italians in the United States or South America, before Fascism came along to make them race-conscious. They would have been quite willing to adopt French citizenship, thereby acquiring complete equality of status, if their own authorities had allowed it.

The majority of them are either agriculturists settled on small holdings and working their own land, or employees in the more or less skilled trades, such as masons, engineers, and waiters. Most of these people are as well off working under French protection as they would be doing the same job in Italy.

There are also a large number of Italian manual labourers who compete with the natives in the lowest-paid market. A common Italian complaint is that the foreman of a trench contractor or work-shop will always sack an Italian employee first and re-engage him last. But the same power is in the hands of the Italian capitalist employing French labour and until the Fascists ousted them, Italian Jews, mostly from Leghorn, were among the most powerful of the Tunisian capitalists. On the other hand the French can scarcely be expected not to discriminate against a nation which has continuously tried to undermine their own authority.

If you question a Fascist official on the irredentist movement, he will reply that it has nothing to do with Italy, but is the spontaneous reaction of the Italian community to the repressive measures of the French. This is sheer nonsense.

French Precautions

It is true that in the last few years the French have taken steps to protect their own interests. They have forbidden the wearing of Fascist uniforms, banned public demonstrations in favour of Italy, restricted immigration and curtailed the growth of Italian schools and institutions. But these steps were taken in self-defence. They were the inevitable answer to the Italian irredentist campaign. That campaign had culminated in the murder of an anti-fascist by the crew of an Italian warship which was paying an official visit to Tunis. It was a situation which could not be tolerated by any self-respecting Government.

The fact is that the present state of affairs is the result of a deliberate policy, laid down in Rome and systematically carried out by Fascist officials under the leadership of the Italian Consul-General. The latter is directly responsible to the Duce for the conduct of the Italian community in Tunisia and he is more li a Governor of a province than diplomat.

The Italian Consulate Gener is one of the largest buildings Tunis; it has a staff of nearly hundred and functions as a so of unofficial Home Office, adm nistering the Italian nationa Ninety-nine per cent of the col nists are either enrolled in Fa cist organisations—clubs, ex-ser vicemen's associations, cultur centres, etc.—or are otherwi controlled by the Consul-Gener They take their orders from hi or his subordinates and by di of continuous propaganda in subsidised local Press ar through meetings and lectur are maintained in a state of p triotic fervour.

Fascist Drive

There is, therefore, no questio of self-determination in the pr per sense of the word. The Ita lian colonists in Tunisia no mo dare express an opinion of the own than their compatriots Italy. At one time they were b no means unanimous in the support of Fascism, but during th depression many of them wer out of work and hungry and was the Italian Consul-Gener who came to their rescue wit funds supplied by the Treasury Rome. Naturally the aid thu given was conditional. It had political as well as a philanthropi motive.

To-day the Fascists have po werful means of persuading thos who do not toe the line. Th Italian hospitals, schools an charitable institutions in Tunisi are theoretically open to all Ita lians. But in practice a colonis known to be anti-fascist will soo find the doors closing against hi family. He is also liable to b beaten up by Fascist opponents.

The schools are a most frequen cause of controversy with th French authorities. The latter in order to discourage the irredentism of the Italian colony, refuse to allow any more to be buil and the greatest difficulty is me with by the Italians in obtainin permission even to open an extra class-room. There are 14,00 children attending these schools a high proportion of whom are being educated (as Italians) free In addition they are fetched from their homes in buses, given free meals, milk and medical attention, and often clothes and boots as well.

Mussolini has spared no expense to keep alive the nationalism of the Italian community. Much of the work is admirable from a social point of view, but the underlying motive is only too obvious. If these people were destined eventually to become French citizens one cannot suppose that Fascism would have taken so much trouble with them. As it is they represent a solid alien bloc, nominally subject to French law, but in reality forming a State within the State. If ever Mussolini decided to invade Tunis, his nationals there would provide both a ready-made pretext and a spearhead sharpened to lead the attack from inside.

Mussolini's Anxiety

Actually it seems unlikely that he has any such intention. Apart from the official Italian disclaimers of any territorial aim, Tunis is too well defended to invite attack, nor is France quite the same as Czechoslovakia. The immediate objective of Italy is to secure for her nationals in Tunisia, under

(Continued On Page 54)

French Colonial Troops seen at a parade in Paris.

RELIGION

And The Modern Girl

By MARILU

INDIA is a land of many religions, and in each religion there are many sects. They have their different prophets, modes of worship, and diverse symbols. Yet, underneath all this empty religious pomp, and the idols it worships, India's teeming millions believe in one God

The modern Indian girl finds herself in a predicament over the religious question. Her parents insist that she worship in the way they do, and as their ancestors did before them, and should she refuse, she is accused of atheism. The result is, the girl does as she is told, and religion becomes a duty. The desire to pray is inherent, but it cannot be forced. Without that desire, prayers are mere empty words, entirely meaningless. It matters little if you sit by the hours numbling through your "Koran," or your "Avesta," if your mind is on something else. Besides, it is difficult to concentrate for hours, even if you do happen to know the meaning of the prayers, which very few do. Then, of course, there are several religious rites which must be observed—mere empty ceremonials that are just the frills of religion, and very often are mistaken for the genuine thing.

Modern education teaches the girl to think for herself. No longer does she accept every fact and belief, without questioning it, and forming her own ideas about it. The belief that there is a God, is perhaps the only one she does accept, because it seems the most natural belief. I remember, far back in my early childhood, my mother telling me about God, when I pricked my finger and asked her what made it bleed. I still retain my childhood belief, and so do most of us. Why then, do the Indian parents try to destroy the sweetness of religion of which they sowed the seed? They never forced us to read for hours, prayers we understand not a word of because we were too young to read, nor did they expect us to do homage to what they considered symbols of God, because our little minds could only grasp one chief factor, a power greater than man, which created us. But, as we grew up, we were told "now you are old enough to pray every day from your prayer book, for at least an hour." Often I looked upon this compulsory form of worship as nothing short of an arduous task, and heaved a sigh of relief when I neared the end of hastily skimmed pages. The Indian parents, of course, feel a satisfaction that they are bringing up their daughter to be a religious, God-fearing young woman. Little do they realize that this continual nagging of "have you said your prayers?" "have you offered flowers?" "have you burnt incense?" and countless similar questions, completely destroy the romance of religion.

There is very little atheism in India compared to other countries. May be, we are an unquestioning race, and scientific disbeliefs pass us by. In Europe, scientists are ever busy trying to prove the existence of God. They succeed in converting many to atheism, and those who were happy in their belief, find their faith shaken by arguments which tease the brain, and leave doubt behind.

I've often been asked by European girls, "Is it true that Indians worship stone idols, and cows, and fire?" I've wanted to laugh at this queer conglomeration, and then my mirth has given way to indignaton. However, I realise that we, or rather our older generation, are responsible for this erroneous conception of India's religious.

Then the marriage ceremonies. They last for hours, while the Priests shout, and the bride and bride-groom exchange glances and talk in whispers. Many a modern girl has set her foot down to being stared at by hundreds at one of the most sacred moments of her life. But, it is of no avail. The idle ceremonies still continue, and the priests still shout, all under the name of religion.

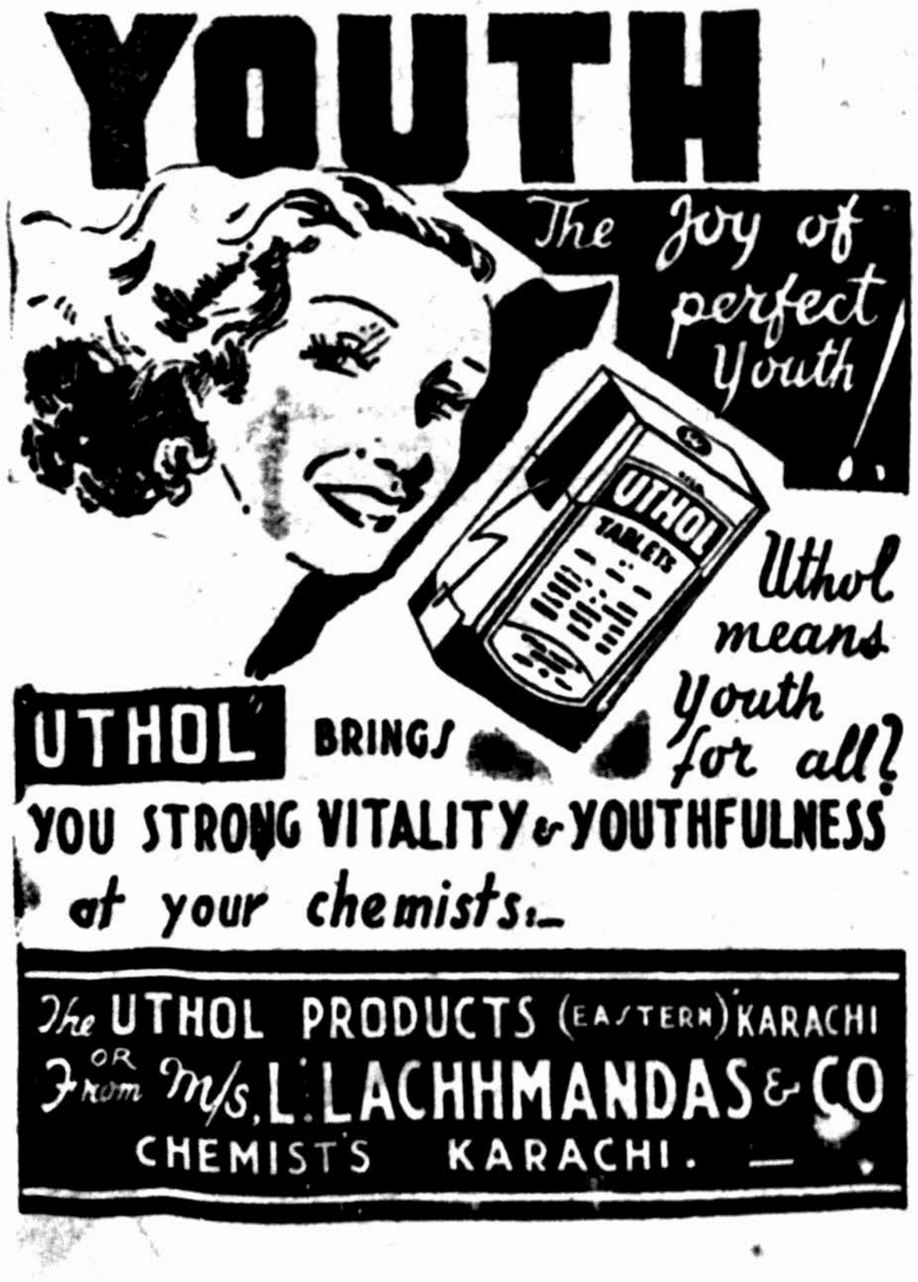
Some modern girls think it very smart to declare they are atheists. Often it is just to cause a sensation, to be different, and attract notice. I'm glad there are very few of that number in India, for the average girl is a staunch believer. Her out-look on other religions is that of tolerance, an example which the older generation would do well to follow for there is much religious conflict in India. Each religious sect thinks it is the only God-chosen one, and will think nothing of insulting and hurting the feelings of others. They fail to realize that these different little rivulets of religion, eventually culminate into one, and that God won't give two hoots whether you be a Hindu Brahmin, or a Muslim Sayed. Is it overzealous religious fervour, or merely personal self-righteousness that is responsible for this clash? When India learns tolerance, she will be a free country, and it is her youth that will bring it about.

I have often been accused of not saying my prayers and so have several other girls I know. It is useless to protest that we do pray, for the Indian parent cannot conceive of other ways of praying than reading from a prayer-book and visiting temples and mosques and shrines. It is difficult to define how one prays. Often it is just a feeling, an emotion poignant and rapturous deep down in the recess of the soul, to which it is impossible to give utterance. Can that be called prayer? Probably not, by the majority, for where are your books and your shrines? Religion is a solid, tangible, ceremonial institute to them, and a momentary divine spark, which cannot be shown outwardly does not come into the category of religion.

One last word about the faith of the Indian people as a whole. Though youth and age follow entirely different religions as it were though born in the same, still the object of devotion is the same. India is happy in her belief, and asks for the scientific proofs for the existence of God.

Often when wise and clever girls have used brilliant arguments for the non-existence of any divine power, holding the theory of cynical doubt and scientific knowledge, a verse of Alfred Lord Tennyson is uppermost in my mind—a verse which should still every argument:—

"We have but faith, we cannot know.
For knowledge is of things we see.
And yet we trust it comes from Thee.
A beam in darkness let it grow."



DAVIS CUP GAMES ARE TOO STRENUOUS FOR EUROPEAN PLAYERS

"AN UNFAIR BATTLE WITH UNEQUAL WEAPONS", SAYS CAPTAIN SCHOENBORN

"An unfair battle with unequal weapons" is what the present Davis Cup system of lawn tennis competition is called by Captain Erich Schoenborn, President of the German Tennis League and chief sports writer of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" of Berlin. He demands a thorough reform and inaugurates a campaign against the old system by which Americans are unduly favoured, according to some German opinion.

"It is no longer a secret in Europe that the Davis Cup Games represent a serious problem for the tennis nations of this continent." Capt. Schoenborn writes. "The tremendous popularity of this world contest and the participation of almost all nations in the games renders it practically impossible to guarantee carrying out the games in a feasible way from the sporting point of view The Americans do not know our troubles."

Capt. Schoenborn maintains that only three summer months are available for tennis, and claims that five Davis Cup rounds are too much for European star players. The victors of the European zone therefore always go to the U.S.A. completely exhausted and are met by completely fresh American players. Capt. Schoenborn wants a radical restriction of rounds on the basis of a "selection of the fittest."

He also favours a restriction to eight nations for the European zone, four of which should be taken automatically from the four best nations of the previous year, while the rest should be selected by playing against each other on the grounds that tennis nations not ranking among the four best of one season hardly ever have a chance of winning victories in the zone games.

She made up her mind to practise skiing, but she back slid.

Noted American Pacifist Honoured

An Indian Tribute To Rev. J. H. Holmes

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW YORK.

John Haynes Holmes, minister of the Community Church and noted liberal and friend of Mahatma Gandhi, is now being honoured in the United States by thousands of friends of all creeds and races, as his church conducts a drive for funds with which to build a new edifice for the advancement of religion.

Led by Mayor La Guardia, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and other leaders in civic, educational and religious affairs, more than 1,000 friends and members of his congregation joined recently at the Hotel Astor in celebrating his fifty-ninth birthday. More than dollars 75,000 was raised through pledges before the dinner and contributions given at that time toward the total of dollars 250,000 required for the new church. More contributions are coming in daily to the New York offices of the Fund.

Among those who spoke at the dinner in tribute to Mr. Holmes was Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar, friend and biographer of Mahatma Gandhi, and one of the most authoritative interpreters of India and Gandhi in the United States. Dr. Muzumdar is the author of "Gandhi the Apostle", "Gandhi Versus the Empire" and of "The United States of India" soon to be off the press. Dr. Muzumdar taught at the University of Wisconsin in the Department of Sociology for a semester in 1929 and was visiting Lecturer in Sociology at Howard University, Washington, D. C. last year.

Dr. Muzumdar addressing the gathering said:—

On behalf of India and on my own behalf I am very happy to add my word of appreciation to the chorus of praise that has been showered this evening on our distinguished guest of honour, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Pastor of the Community Church of New York City.

A consistent pacifist in war as well as in peace, our guest of honour is a living link in the chain of good-will that binds together the peace forces scattered throughout the world. His clarion call has been heard in Europe and Asia as well as in this country; the echoes of his message have reverberated to the farthest corner of the earth. It may be said of Dr. Holmes that the world is his stamping-ground and to proclaim the truth, as he has seen it, without fear or favour is his religion.

"Discovery Of The Mahatma"

Dr. Holmes belongs to the prophetic ministry. He is one of those rare souls who are gifted with divine insight. Among the many accomplishments of this versatile man, his discovery of Mahatma Gandhi will ever be reckoned as his title to immortality. Far back in 1921, when India was but a geographic expression in the minds of the people at large, Dr. Holmes had the temerity to announce to a sceptic America and to a skeptic world that the greatest man of our generation—aye, the greatest man since the days of Jesus of Nazareth—was then and is now living in a subject country!

Consider the audacity of the man! For the role of the greatest man in the world to-day, in his famous sermon delivered in April, 1921, Dr Holmes picked a man who had not sat at the Council Table in Versailles—some have called that meeting-place of diplomats at Versailles a "den of thieves"; no, he did not pick a man who belonged to any of the dominant, victorious nations; nor did he pick a man who had white (that is to say, colourless) skin. Dr. Holmes chose for his title role a man who has brown skin, who belongs to a subject people, who is not very impressive—looking physically, whose usual garb is a loin-cloth—yes, a loin-cloth that poignantly reminds us of another great Oriental Teacher who was crucified on the cross garbed in nothing more than a loin-cloth.

I was not fortunate enough to hear that sermon, but two weeks after it had been delivered a printed copy of it was put into my hands by a friend. I decided to meet the author of the sermon. That first meeting with Dr. Holmes was the beginning of a friendship that has endured for these seventeen years and will endure for ever. Not only did I find Dr. Holmes's sermons inspiring, his oratory compelling, but I also discovered in his vital message a much-needed counterweight to my youthful dreams of changing the world overnight. The need for intellectual self-discipline was brought home to me by Dr. Holmes, and I am deeply grateful to him for having taught me that lesson in my younger days. My appreciation to Dr. Holmes I have publicly expressed ere this, in however a feeble manner, by dedicating to him my first book on Mahatma Gandhi, published in 1923.

Like Apostle Paul

That combination—Gandhi and Holmes—intrigues me. Dr. Holmes may truly be said to be the Apostle Paul to Mahatma Gandhi. With an earnestness born of deep convictions, Dr. Holmes has been preaching to a deaf world that the Mahatma's technique of non-violent non-co-operation is the best substitute for war and violence; that the way of love goes farther than the way of hatred; that, in short, Gandhi's translation of the doctrine of "Ahimsa" (non-violence and love) into political action offers the best solution for the ills of the world, social, political, economic, religious, interracial and international.

Dr. Holmes wholeheartedly accepted the philosophy of sudden conversion; as a pacifist during the World War he had already lived and experienced that philosophy, though perhaps he did not call it by that name.

Dr. Holmes's interest in Gandhi is but the logical culmination of prolonged interaction between India and America. To begin with, Columbus started out to find a sea-route to India and discovered America. In the second place, the golden age of American letters is associated with the New England School of Transcendentialism, which was nurtured on the lore of the Hindus. A distinguished member of that School, Henry David Thoreau, gave Gandhi, through Gandhi to India, the technique of non-violent revolution—yes, the philosophy of civil disobedience.

Third, we gave you the monitorial system of teaching-learning; to-day you are pointing out to us the way to the establishment of public schools, libraries, colleges and research foundations.

Fourth, we call our unofficial parliament, Congress. Your Declaration of Independence and Boston Tea Party have striking parallels in our recent history.

A Substitute For War

Fifth, William James spoke of the moral equivalent of war; Mahatma Gandhi has actually worked out this moral equivalent of war, the technique of non-violent non-co-operation as a substitute for violent warfare. James suggested that self-imposed poverty and renunciation were conducive to heroic virtues not one whit inferior to the martial virtues; Mahatma Gandhi has demonstrated in a remarkable fashion the validity of this great American philosopher's thesis. America has been yearning for a warless world; Gandhi and India have been labouring to point "the way out" for our war-ridden world.

Sixth, President Wilson's speeches gave a strong impetus to the nationalist movement in India.

And finally, as I already pointed out, our distinguished guest of honour tightened the bonds of friendship between India and America by being the first one to hail Gandhi as "the greatest man living in the world to-day" Gandhi, on his part, through his life and teachings, has been quietly but effectively making a positive contribution to the religious thinking of America and of the Western world as a whole.

It was Dr. Holmes's genius that recognised in Gandhi the prophetic voice of a new order of society based upon Ahimsa, that is to say based upon peace on earth and goodwill among men—a new order of society which would brook no distinction in caste or creed, race or religion, colour or nationality.

In view of this record of mutual interaction between India and America, it is no accident that Dr. Holmes discovered Mahatma Gandhi. It was inevitable that an American should be the first one to hail Gandhi as the prophetic voice of a new world. It is to the credit of our guest of honour that he was the person to make that discovery.

Peace Prize

The Nobel Peace Prize Committee has often balked at the idea of awarding the peace prize to Mahatma Gandhi because of political considerations. To award a peace prize to the most distinguished and the most effective rebel against British imperialism may bring down the wrath of Britain, such has been the reasoning of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee. No such considerations prevented Dr. Holmes from awarding to Mahatma Gandhi the first Community Church medal for the most outstanding religious work of the year, in 1932. I was privileged to receive from Dr. Holmes's hands that medal in the name of and on behalf of Gandhi, then languishing in prison—shall I rather say?—then enjoying His Majesty's hospitality behind prison bars in India.

If the Nobel Peace Prize has any meaning, if it really stands for recognition of genuine work done in the interest of peace, no one is more worthy to receive it than Mahatma Gandhi and, I may hasten to add, no one is more worthy to receive it in quick succession to Gandhi than his Apostle Paul, our beloved John Haynes Holmes.

Dr. Holmes, if India were awarding a prize for distinguished work in the cause of peace and goodwill rendered by men and women in other lands, your name would top the list. With that sentiment uppermost in my mind, I wish you many happy returns the day.

Union's Second Largest Dam Completed

Boon To Agriculture In Orange Free State

JOHANNESBURG (By Mail).

The second largest dam in South Africa, that at Kalkfontein in the Orange Free State, is now completed. It lies on the Riet River at a point which forms an almost equilateral triangle with Kimberley and Bloemfontein.

Sixty-two miles of canal will lead the water from the Kalkfontein dam as far as the junction of the Modder and Riet Rivers, and will render a vast area of hitherto precariously situated farming land practically immune from the danger of drought. Naturally a fertile district and an excellent grazing ground this section of the Free State has been seriously handicapped by a water shortage, and has been compelled to purchase the major portion of its lucerne from other areas. With the completion of the irrigation scheme, it is hoped that the area will meet its own needs in lucerne production and even have a surplus for export. The sheep farmer will be given security against the cause of the death of thousands of his animals.

In addition to this an overflow is led off down the river to private irrigation schemes and municipalities. This is rationed to 2,500,000 gallons a day, but it will be increased to a practically unlimited quantity when the dam is full.

At present the water is low, only 50 feet deep, and with a volume of only 20,000 acre-feet. When the dam is full the water will rise to a depth of 105 feet. It will reach the foundation of the present offices of the headquarters staff on the left bank of the river, and will flood the land on which some of the workers' dwellings now stand. On the right bank it will extend for a distance of two miles to some high koppies. There it will find a natural outlet which will lead the overflow down into the Riet River below. This outlet will make it impossible for the water to overflow the wall. The river will be broadened and deepened above the dam for a distance of 23 miles. Koppies (small hills) which now stand out high and blue in the distance will become islands. —Reuter.

Pleasant Homes

With Curtains, As With Other Things, Let The Punishment Fit The Crime

Trends Are Toward Simpler, More Direct Drapings With Quite A Lot Of Trimming And Much Interest In Texture

"OH, not that hat," said our friend who was shopping with us, "that makes you look too matronly."

And of course we dropped it as if it were poison.

Later in the day we began to wonder why, for goodness sakes, it is such a crime to look like a matron. We are one and think it's quite a nice thing to be, but we'd hardly dare to break down and deliberately dress that way.

Why Not Be Ourselves?

Some day we're going to start a rebellion against looking like a Hollywood queen, or trying to. We don't fool anybody but ourselves, as a rule, and we miss the chance to be graciously the age we are. As for modern phobias about old age, well, we have a lot of indignation to get off our chest on that score. It looks as if we modern women have just about emancipated ourselves out of a place in the sun. Mainly because we want to be a lot of things we're not.

The same goes for houses. There's no point in putting damask draperies in a simple family living room furnished with pleasantly unpretentious furniture, when a frankly informal fabric could really make an interesting room by playing up what it is instead of trying to make it look like something else.

Matter-Of-Fact

On the other hand a dignified formal room shouldn't have a crisp and perky chintz that belongs in a bright young little room. And satin draperies just don't make sense in a matter-of-fact every-day room.

Is it a living room that is really lived in, furnished with staunch good-enough furniture, an oriental-patterned rug on the grown side, neutral walls? Then something gay and informal would be the thing for curtains—chintz or cretonne in a big flowered pattern with lots of yellow and orange in it, made to hang straight and simply; but planned to bring life and vigour to an otherwise rather drab setting. The same material could make a slip cover for the old sofa—then add new dull green slip covers for the two over-stuffed chairs. And the room perks up and looks as if it belonged to itself. Whereas brocade or velvet or valour would just sink it further in the dumps because it couldn't live up to them.

Are you concerned about the windows of a room that is already very gay and patterned with flowered wall paper and vivid furniture colours? Then why not just plain white curtains? There is a time and place for the simplest of curtains. But not just everyday skimpy tie-backs. If you have tie-backs, have them long and full and abundant looking; if there are ruffles, have them wide and full. If these curtains are to hang straight, be sure they're fixed at the top to hang in lovely folds and that the hems are nicely tailored. The new lace nets in white are beautiful and versatile; so are the shadow-print organdies and the organdies flecked with gold dots. There is a new loose material woven in self-tone stripes that falls in lovely droopy scallops and is so handsome that it needs no over-curtain or trimming.

For a simple straight-hanging curtain such as we have described above, you can add a lot to the style by hanging them on rings instead of running a rod through the casing. And be sure to put running weights in the hems to make them hang nicely.

If your problem is a curtain for a room that is smart and trim and furnished with really nice things, you will find that a sheer curtain of interesting texture has a lot of style if you have an over-drapery draped in a swag on a pole. This can have side pieces hanging all the way to the floor, or it can have jabots cascaded a little way down from the top.

Unusual Materials

We like the unusual things that can be done with curtain nets—line a piece of net with an interesting colour and make a draped valance with it, using running weights by the yard to give it a good hang. You can also use the heavy linen-looking curtain nets on wooden curtain rings, or hang them from a stained wooden valance.

But mainly remember what we said in the beginning—let the punishment fit the crime. Don't be too high and mighty with windows for an unassuming room. And don't try to be coy at the window of a room that presents a sober, sedate face to the world. Don't worry if your room does look just what it is—only make that character interesting and worthy of itself. In short, be yourself and your age with your home as well as with your clothes.

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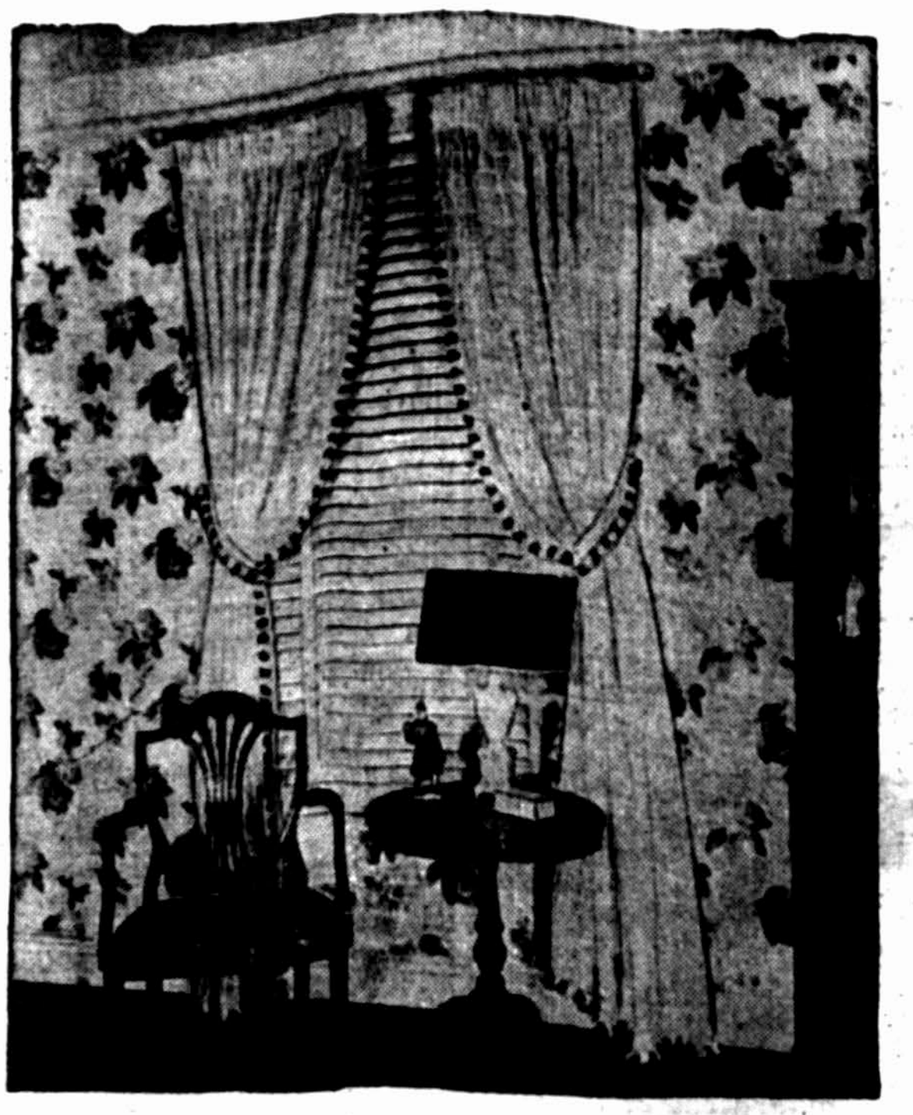

Sheer net with a trimming of wool fringe that repeats a colour of the wall is a fresh looking yet very simple type of curtain suitable for almost any room. The dark satin lamp shade is a new and very smart accent and repeats the colour of the fringe.

Time To Pick Up Work

Importance Of Hand Crafts In The Artistic Development Of The Country

Make no apologies to anyone for your interest in pick-up work. And take no remarks from the men on that score either....just remind them that women's ingenuity started all the basic crafts at which major industries are kept busy these days (Spinning and weaving, canning, baking, churning, tailoring and many more.)

The necessity for some creative work with the hands is essential to all of us if we are to keep our nerves and emotions balanced wholesomely. It's a normal outlet for our talents and inte-

rest....it brings to the hum-drum of life a spark of art and a search for beauty. Don't imagine that you can get the same thing from a ready-made article, even if it should be actually better in workmanship than your own efforts—that extra illusive quality in your own work is the same thing that makes the difference between home and a hotel room.

But no doubt about it—there has been a lot less handwork done this past decade than during any other period in the history of women's activities. And there have been more nervous discontented women around in that time too. Ever see a neurotic knitter—or a crazy quilter? Well, hardly ever anyway. Because busy women are usually happy women; and interested women are usually healthy—must figure it out for yourself.

As Folk Art

There's still another aspect of this business of handwork that always strikes me. It's the importance of it to the development of the folk art of the nation. For it is woman experimenting with handwork who creates arts and crafts. No factory has yet been able to create a really basic new practical art. Furthermore, it is our participation in the actual work of creating things for our homes that gives them national identity. That makes them Indian.

There we've failed our destiny these past few years in being content to merely copy patterns. But yet look at the distinction of the quilts and the rugs that our great grandmothers designed themselves. True, not all were works of art, but now and again a creative masterpiece turned up. If we struck out for ourselves more when we undertake to crochet an Afghan, to needle-point a chair seat or hook a rug, we'd have a lot more fun.

William A. Cryne and William D. Havens, of Schenectady, N.Y. have invented a garden rake which, with a flick of the finger releases all the grass and leaves adhering to the teeth.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

POSTHUMOUS WORK OF DR. IQBAL

Passionate Revolt Against The West

ARMUGHAN-E-HEJAZ. By the late Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal, M.A., Ph. D. Published by Master Jawed Iqbal, Lahore. Can be had from the Taj Company, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. Pp. 280. Paper cover, Rs. 3.

This latest poetical work is partly in Persian and partly in Urdu, the Persian portion covering more than 210 pages. Some of the poems which find a place in this volume, have already been published in various magazines, while the remaining poems are altogether new. The Persian poems are mostly in the form of quatrains (rubaiyat) and only a few are in the form of fragments (Qataat). Of the Urdu poems, some are very long, while others are very short.

The subjects dealt with in this volume are multifarious. The poet treats of the irreligiousness of the present age, the orthodoxy of the Brahmin, the artificial life of modern women, the political slavery of Indians in general and that of the Mussalmans in particular, abdication of the ex-King Edward VIII, and also such abstract subjects as death, egoism doctrine of free-will, etc. The volume contains some elegies also, as for instance, elegy on the death of Sir Ross Masud, the grand-son of the late Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan. The conference of Satan's confederates is worthy of a careful perusal, since it discusses the weak points of the present-day Indian Mussalmans. Mullas and sufis have come in, as usual, for a very harsh treatment at the hands of the poet.

Every line contained in this volume conveys either some deep emotion or some great lesson for the guidance of humanity at large. This work, which is the last of Dr. Iqbal's excels others in many respects. In the first place, the language is so chaste and refined that one thinks that one is studying the works of Jami, Rumi or Saadi. Secondly, the poet appears to be conscious of his impending end and, therefore, whatever he writes, is characterised by an earnestness never to be met with in other works. His strong belief in the future greatness of his own community is evident everywhere in this volume. In his previous works Iqbal had ruthlessly condemned western imperialism and civilisation. But he reaches his climax in this work when he says that even hell is a better place to live in owing to the fact that "it is free from the fetters of the tricky shopkeepers of the West." He calls upon the Mussalmans to work for their all-round emancipation and warns them that even the grave is unwilling to receive the dead body of a Muslim who is a slave.

She thinks the ideal one-man-band is a wedding band.

A Call For Action

Words Of Wisdom From The Bench

FOR NECESSARY ACTION, being some of the Speeches and Judgments of Sir Douglas Young, Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature at Lahore, edited by Shri Ram, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Allahabad and V. M. Kulkarni., Editor, "Indian Cases," Lahore (Pp. 306).

A great deal depends on the personality of the individual. In one case, the personality may be poor or almost nil, in another case it may be overpoweringly strong, in one case it may be beneficent and in another case harmful and the results will follow accordingly. The personality of Sir Douglas Young as evinced in the book under review is both overpoweringly strong and beneficent. The strength is due to his shrewdness and earnestness and its harshness is mellowed by his humour. As a result, the book makes delightful reading. Incidentally it shows, how persons can render themselves useful to society, although they may happen to be Judges. Sir Douglas Young says: "If we wish—as we ought—to assist India in the great struggle, which lies before her, we must be prepared to enter more into the life of her people. We must be prepared to fight with her and for her." (From the speech at St. Andrew's Dav Dinner).

The title of the book is noteworthy. Action is necessary if society is to progress. The book is a call for necessary action; and it is fittingly dedicated to the Boys of India. (How one wishes, it were dedicated to the Girls of India also!). The spirit that pervades the book is the youth spirit, full of enthusiasm for contributing one's mite to the progress of the country, and repugnance towards all that is evil. With humanity and understanding, Sir Douglas Young appeals in this book for the removal of untouchability, ("No man in India has done more to bring the cruelty of untouchability before the people of India than Mahatma Gandhi"), unity, truthfulness (in and out of Adalats), frankness in mutual dealings ("Honesty combined with industry are the greatest insurance against failure"), village uplift ("The village is the motive force of India"), unselfishness ("Forget your own comparatively petty interests. Work unselfishly for the common good and great will be your reward"), discipline and self-control.

Not only does the book provide instructive reading to the layman, it is of no less interest to Judges and members of the Bars inasmuch as the Chief Justice deals here with many problems affecting the rendering of pure and expeditious justice through His Majesty's Courts, e.g., eradication of bribery, corruption, 'sifarish,' communalism and high costs of litigation. ("Justice ought to be free; at any rate there is no excuse for Government making a profit out of it").

The judgments in the Civil and Criminal cases reported in the book deal with matters of genera interest, e.g. the value of administering the oath to witnesses in Court, implication of innocent persons in criminal trials, the importance of the police not taking sides, the weight to be attached to reports of Chemical Analysers, the pleading of false alibi, responsibility of keepers of presses, the giving of fullest publicity to judgments of courts, improper use of criminal courts, the value of circumstantial evidence, sanctity of graveyards, proof of custom, bogus banks, etc. The judgments are couched in simple and elegant language and breathe a spirit of liberalism throughout. The book deserves to be in every lawyer's library.

N. H. P.

A Buddhist Monument In Burma

MEMOIR OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, No. 56. The Anand Temple at Pagan, by Chas. Duroiselle, Esqr., M. A., Superintendent, Archaeological Survey Burma Circle, 24 pages and 14 plates, Price Rs. 8|-.

This is a monograph on the Ananda Temple at Pagan in Burma in the series of memoirs published by the Archaeological Survey of India on the ancient monuments of India and Burma. Pagan, it may be noted, is the most famous Buddhist centre in Burma and among the hundreds of temples at the place there is no one which can equal Ananda as a religious monument or as a storehouse of inscriptions and sculptures. The date assigned for the foundation of this temple is 1090 A. D. in the reign of King Kyanzittha, born of a Vasali princess, whose zeal and piety led to the adoption of Buddhism as the Burmese national faith.

Like the religion of the land which came from India, the architecture of this and other Burmese temples, too, bears the stamp of Indian genius and craftsmanship. Placed in the centre of a spacious court surrounded by brick enclosure walls pierced with large gateways at each cardinal point, the Ananda Temple is a perfect specimen of architecture in grace and proportions. The cruciform plan, the four terraces receding behind each other crowned by a spire rising to a height of 172 feet from the base,—these are the characteristics of its architecture and are typical also of Burmese Buddhist architecture in general. For long the prototypes of this style were not found in India, but as a result of the excavations and discoveries made by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India at Paharpur in Bengal and at Lauriya Nandangarh in Bihar, there is now ample evidence about the existence of this particular style in early Indian architecture from the earlier centuries of the Christian Era to the 8th century A. D. after which it seems to have developed more in Burma, Java and Cambodia than in the land of its birth.

Internally the Ananda temple is massive with solid walls of enormous thickness. Colossal standing images of the Buddha are enshrined in recesses on each side of the central mass of brickwork. Another peculiar feature of the temple is the frieze of glazed terracotta plaques which are embedded in small panels in the plinth around the temple. These plaques illustrate the well-known episode of the Buddha's conquering the forces of Mara and have short labels in Mon, the old language of Burma. Other incidents of the Buddha's life are depicted in stone reliefs arranged in niches in each of the terraces. Colossal standing Buddhas are enshrined on the four faces of the innermost solid wall and there are some stone images which are considered to depict King Kyanzittha, founder of the Ananda temple.

A striking peculiarity of the temple at Pagan is the universal use of the pointed arch in the radiating form over almost every opening and in every vault covering of the corridors. The external effect of the Ananda is as imposing as its internal details are of absorbing interest, and makes it a most interesting monument in Burma. The large vestibules with their characteristic arched openings and podiments, casting deep shadows round the building, add greatly to its awe and grandeur, while the numerous subsidiary pagodas and sikharas (spires) ranged round the main spire give it a touch of lightness and grace which is the admiration of all visitors.

G. V. A.

JOINT STOCK BANKING IN INDIA

JOINT STOCK BANKING IN INDIA. By D. S. Savkar, B.A., (Hons.) M. Com. Published by Popular Book Depot, Bombay. Price Rs. 3/8.

The author of this work attempts to deal with the historical as well as practical aspects of joint-stock banks in this country. The book, which was originally written as a thesis for Part I of M. Com. Examination of the Bombay University, devotes four chapters to the history and development of joint-stock banking in India and thereafter takes up the question of the organisation of the banks. A chapter is devoted to the Imperial Bank of India and some of the other big banks. The money markets are also dealt with briefly in a special chapter entitled "Reform of Joint Stock Banks." Pointing out the difficulties in the way of Indian Joint-Stock Banks, the author complains that the Government of India has not given much encouragement to these banks inasmuch as they are not given the opportunity of keeping funds of the municipalities, port trust etc. Apart from the fact that the Government have little control on public bodies like municipalities, the author is mistaken in his statement, as the Municipality of Bombay has selected a large number of banks in which its funds are deposited and among these banks all really good Indian banks having their principal or branch offices in Bombay are included.

The author refers to the failure of a large number of banks between 1913-35 and states that investment in bank shares has come to be regarded in many quarters as highly speculative. The position is that if Indian banks are started under proper auspices and worked under able and honest management there is no doubt that there is a great field open in this country. Here it is not the question of the State coming to the aid of banking in India, but banks being left free to carry on independently their banking business under proper auspices. In short, what is necessary is that the investors, both in shares as well as in bank deposits, should be educated as to where to invest and where not to.

(Continued On Page 55)

A Page For Women

Beauty And You

Vanity Is Sanity

THERE are the Grundys, male and female, who complain loudly about "vanity-case phobia". Wherever you look, say they, you see a woman powdering her nose, rouging her cheeks or putting on fresh lipstick

These Grundys would like to have all cosmetics banished. But I wonder if they realize that in urging a woman to throw away her beauty aids they are urging her to throw away her health and sanity!

For vanity is sanity! In nations as well as in individuals. Russia, mass mad for years, made the costly experiment of crushing feminine vanity. Germany is doing it to-day. One of the first signs of Russia's restored sanity is the successful cosmetic trade in her larger cities!

EVERY WOMAN SHOULD LIKE TO LOOK WELL.

A pride in your personal appearance is a health barometer. If you lack vanity you are not in normal health. A woman without vanity is either mentally depressed or whipped—resigned to letting life slip by

SPECIFIC CASE.

Take the case of a young girl whom I know. She suffered a collapse of nerves from financial reverses and disappointment in a love affair. She was talented and well educated. During normal health she was fastidious, but once her nerves gave way, she let herself go. Her hair was unkempt, her skin blotchy, her clothes untidy. She became so despondent that she would stand for hours with her face turned toward a wall!

Friends, and her physician failed to pull this girl back to health. At last a psychologist succeeded in winning her confidence. He insisted upon regular meals, daily duties, hours of sleep, and (this is where vanity enters) he insisted that each morning and night she sit before her mirror and go through a systematic beauty routine.

He convinced her that happiness was in store for her if she would make the most of herself. He told her she possessed both beauty and charm. Gradually he made her live up to these compliments.

In about three months that girl was cured. She is now happily married (to a new beau!) and is successfully coping with a prominent social position! What happened? Her normal pride in her personal appearance had been restored.

So don't let a Grundy deprive you of your vanity case and what it represents. Hold on to it tightly and make it serve you! Be assured that a meticulous beauty gets for more out of life, than a drab, disheartened female!

(COPYRIGHT.)

(Continued from Col. 4)

cising. Walk in low-heeled shoes whenever you can to develop true and glorious posture and eat your meals regularly with few sweets on the side.

Don't be stubborn about your clothes.

Instead of pouting, and tirading against proper restrictions, spend those moments keeping yourself fresh as a daisy, and nicely groomed with hair brushed to shining glory and your nails manicured

And above all, my dear, live proudly! Don't cheapen yourself through thoughtless acts (like petting indiscriminately) even though you see other girls being foolish! A few years from now when Prince Charming comes along you will be awfully glad you didn't!

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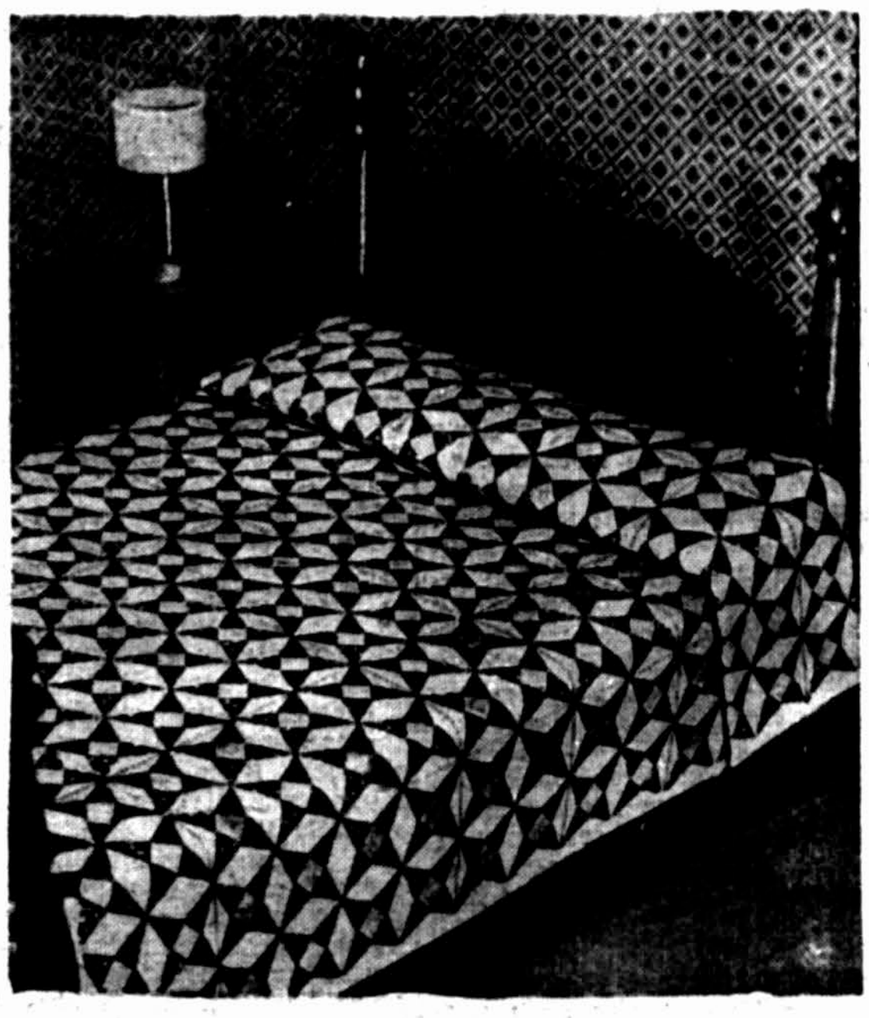

Looking through an eye piece at an object box containing fragments of coloured glass gives the same effects as this quilt. It is only an optical illusion, but the more you look at the quilt the more convincing you will feel about the symmetrical patterns presented. A great deal of enjoyment is in store for you, so bring out all of your odd bits of prints or purchase some of the lovely new prints manufactured to-day.

It's No Crime To Be Young!

For Girls In Their 'Teens

Little sister at the age of three loves to wear mother's high heeled shoes and powder her nose. A few years later she wants her curls, 'done up' or cut short like big sister's. When she is entering her tenn age she is so eager to be an adult that she gets unruly, and causes herself, and those around her a lot of trouble.

Are you a little sister? Why do you suddenly want to be old? It's no crime to be young! Youth is glorious—being young is thrilling, if you will just take it in your stride at the peace you should.

Miss Aban P. Chinoy, daughter of Mr. Pestonjee B. Chinoy, controller to Nawabzada Basalat Jah Bahadur, the first lady member of the Hyderabad Aero Club to qualify for her "A" Pilot Licence.

You think mother and daddy are old meanies for keeping you away from some parties and asking you to get home early from others. You get simply furious when mother insists on low heels and clothes which you think too sweet, simple and girlish. Big brother is a downright nuisance when he suggests quietly that you lay off heavy make-up and petting in dark corners, "or else" "Oh," you wail, "will they ever let me grow up!"

Of course they will, sister. Just as quickly as you convince them that you are not a reckless, heady little tadpole, so eager for adult life that you are missing to-day. They know the pitfalls, and because they love you, and so want to be proud of you, they seem over-cautious when they try to steer you clear of them. Why don't you help a bit?

Quit hating the fact that you are still young. Glory in being your age and live each day joyously. Delight in your clubs, your frivolous parties your many privileges—all yours because you are young! And every minute, sister, cherish and protect your fresh loveliness, for once you lose it, or mar it, you can never recapture it!

These Things Essential

Begin right now keeping yourself healthy and lovely. Eight or nine, even ten, hours of sleep each night (see why mother wants you home early?). Use little make-up for young skins have a definite beauty which should not be covered. A rosy lipstick, a speck of good powder No mascara, eyebrow pencil, rouge. Why hide that pixie allure with cosmetics meant for fading beauty? (Isn't big brother right after all?). Let your skin breathe unhampered, and keep your cheeks and mouth rushing with colour by exer-

(Continued in column 2.)

Ramayana In Indonesia

The Ancient Hindu Epic Is Yet Preserved And Revered By The Moslem Inhabitants Of The Eastern Archipelago

(By RANGA RAO NIPPANI)

TO a Hindu traveller in the Eastern Archipelago, the "Puppet Shows" of Burma the "Swing Festival" of Bangkok, the "Wayang" shadow plays of Java, and the "Bali Dances" are reminiscent of familiar scenes nearer home and as he passes on from one scene of enchantment to another, the feeling grows in him that he is never outside the pale of Hindu influence and its culture, though thousands of miles away from the nearest port in India.

Remarkable Fact

The Rama legend in Indonesia is a live force. It is finely interwoven with the daily life of the people. To these happy islanders, the mythological heroes of India's sacred epics are flesh-and-blood national heroes who lived and ruled over their country. A mass of local legend has worked itself into these epics.

No doubt, the Ramayana and Mahabharata as portrayed by the Wayang shadow plays, the "Kakavin," the Malay "Hikayat Seri Rama", the "Serat Kandas", the "Ramayana Sasak", and the "Ramayana Nitis" are distorted beyond recognition, from the classical work of Valmiki, with which we are all familiar. Setting aside these discrepancies, it is really admirable how these islanders (who are now Muslims) have preserved the sacred epics, through several centuries of transition, though all contact between India and Indonesia was absolutely severed even as early as the 12th century A.D.

Modern India in her craze for westernization has given up the study of her sacred epics, though India's truant sons in the far-eastern islands still cherish and revere them with an astonishing zeal.

Ramayana Legends

Ramayana is still protrayed in the puppet shows of Burma colonised by the Andhras. The Kings of Siam consider themselves as descendants of Rama, the last king was Rama VI. Ayudhya and Lop-buri (Lava Puri), two ancient cities, are still known by their ancient names. Siam was colonised by Tamilians. The present boy king of Siam is known by his Tamil name Ananda Mahidol. Ramayana scenes are worked in silver on the gates of Vat Chetu Pon, a Buddhist temple of Bangkok.

The ancient Camodian Kings considered that they were descendants of the Solar Dynasty. The Ba Quon temple, Angkor Thom and Angkor Vat temples are full of reliefs of Ramayana and Mahabharata. The Chams of Indo-China state that they have a Ramayana of their own and Hanuman is still worshipped as a god and is known as Anuman. Ramayana is known well in China as it was incorporated in the Lankavatarasutra. The Tibetans consider themselves as decendents of Hanuman and state that they had tails for a long time. It is hardly possible to state to which country Ramayana had not penetrated in some form or other.

Javanese Version

The sources of Javanese Ramayana are from old manuscripts popularly known as the "Kakavin," the "Serat Kandas," the "Ramayana Sasak" and Ramayana Nitis" and the Malay "Hikayat Seri Rama". The "Kakavin," composed during the period of the Kedari dynasty (but for the omission of chapter 7) is the nearest approach to the classical work of Valmiki. The second version, more akin to the Malay version, is still very popular with the common people.

The "Serat Kandas" begin with Adam in Mecca with his sons Abil, Kabil and Satan. we then get a curious account of Uma and Noah, the birth of Vasuki and Vishnu is then given and only in chapter 22 the birth of Rama is narrated. From chap. 22-45, local legend is worked in the Parentage of Rama and Ravana being discussed.

Rama is called Bargava, Sita, Sinta and Janaka Kala.

There are several divergences of the Ramayana legend even during the classical period in India, for the Mahabharata version differs from that of Valmiki. In the "Serat Kandas" we find that Sita is apparently Ravana's daughter; the "Adbhuta Ramayana," the Siamese version, the "Uttara-purna" of the Jains, and the folk tales of Guzarat corroborate this view. It is also believed that the Tamil Ramayana of Kambar might have been the source of the Javanese versions.

A New Theory

Some of the incidents mentioned in the Javanese version correspond to the incidents mentioned in the "Krittibas" of Bengal and the Punjabi, the Guzarathi, and the Ceylonese versions and differ from the classical work of Valmiki. To cite one example, in some of the earlier works, we find Sita is Ravana's real daughter; in the latter versions, the "Serat Kandas", Sita is apparently Ravana's daughter; and in the Valmiki version there is no relationship between Sita and Ravana.

How then should we reconcile these differences? The only solution appears to be that there must have existed several versions of the Ramayana legend before Valmiki and which were carried over to these islands by colonists from India in the twilight of recorded history. Some of them naturally got mixed up with local tradition and legend. Valmiki gave us a refined version of the Ramayana to suit the stage of the civilisation of his times. So instead of accusing the Javanese for having taken great liberties with the Ramayana legend, the same charge may well be levelled against Valmiki himself for his having given us a refined version.

The Ramayana legends in the Far East present an absorbing subject for study to all those interested in our ancient epics.

A Five-Minute Poser

WHAT ARE YOU STOPPING FOR? THAT SIGN SAYS WE HAVE STILL 6 MILES TO GO.
I KNOW, BUT THE MOTOR SAYS WE'VE COME TO THE END OF OUR DRIVE.
WE CAN WALK 1/4 AS FAST AS YOUR FLIVER RAN
6 MILES TO
DID YOU KNOW WE SPENT AS MUCH TIME IN WALKING AS WE DID IN DRIVING.
I CAN'T WALK ANOTHER STEP.
HOW ABOUT A DANCE DOLORES?

HOW FAR FROM THE STARTING PLACE WAS THE DANCE HELD??

IF you are a person of average intelligence, you should have solved this problem five minutes after reading it, and without resorting to pencil and paper either.

(For Solution See Page 55)

THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
Single Copy One Anna
For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Wall-Surface of the Nepalese Temple in Benares.

When Art Becomes Acrobatics

By K. S. KARANTH

Be it philosophy or religion, art or ritual, India is a country, which overstresses the details of a thing. The eye for details need not necessarily be the eye for progress and improvement. It may be true of many branches of science, but in the region of art it has its limits.

Too much hair-splitting often side-tracks an issue and leads to losing sight of the goal. We in India very often have occasion to feel the truth of this statement. Except for study and research, there is always a length to which one can go for details and then stop. Beyond that point, life will be vain, miserable and unreal. Art crossing this limit may mean defeating the very object of one's journey.

Jungle Of Technique

Take music. We have in our music ever so many "ragas" and "raginis" the one different from the other, each perfect in itself, and every one melodious, if correctly sung or played. The technical side of our music has been so perfected that even chance errors are not possible. Suppose that we are attending the performance of a North Indian Ustad or a South Indian "Bhagavatar". With the drones and drums before them, they sit before a patient audience, who will spare them precious three hours or more. Slowly and gradually the "Ustad" hums a "raga", develops it with various "alaps". Then he takes up the tune ("cheeze") and begins developing it with marvellous technical skill and elaboration. For one "raga", he may take an hour or more and in the course of his "baithak" he may just finish four or five melodies. To him as well as to the connoisseurs this technical display, even without good voice, is music.

One feature in this "baithak" is really worth noting and that is the very purpose of his music. He may sing a Surdas "cheeze" or a Tulsidas "cheeze." If he be a South Indian "Bhagavatar" a piece from Thyagaraj. Give the musician three different "kirtanams" in the same "raga"—do we find any difference in their treatment? He neither shows the potentialities of the compositions as such nor the individual potentialities of the "ragam" as such. He will elaborate a "raga" till you become sick of it, but will fail to work up the purpose of the composition. In fact he plays with the "raga" as a skilled acrobat. Not only has he no message of his own to express but also he does not care to convey the devotional yearning of Thyagaraj or Tulsidas. He is lost in the jungle of technique.

Without Soul

Now leaving alone the musician to himself, we shall turn our attention to the vast array of "ragas" and "raginis". Most of our serious pieces in music are devotional in outlook, though there are many "gazals" that sing of sringara." One does admit that there are quite a number of sub-moods in these two groups But the number of "ragas" is countless All have been used to exploit a

The Wall of a Halebid Temple.

'Tell me, doctor... They won't have to—will they? Not his leg!... I've been so frightened—terrified. It all happened so quickly: he said it was only a scratch—days ago. And then all that pain—the worry, the danger! It *looked* so awful, Doctor. Surely—surely it needn't have gone so far! I mean, anybody might scratch their leg. Is there nothing one can do to stop such dreadful things...?'

The way to prevent blood poisoning is to get rid of the germs which cause it. "Dettol"—the modern antiseptic—kills germs. It is clean, clear, non-poisonous and pleasant in smell—yet three times more effective germicidally than pure carbolic acid. Whenever you cut or scratch yourself, apply "Dettol," there are directions on every bottle. A break in the skin is a wide-open door to the germs of septic infection. Keep "Dettol" handy and use it in time

The way to safety —
Buy a bottle of 'Dettol' from your chemist now — and be ready.

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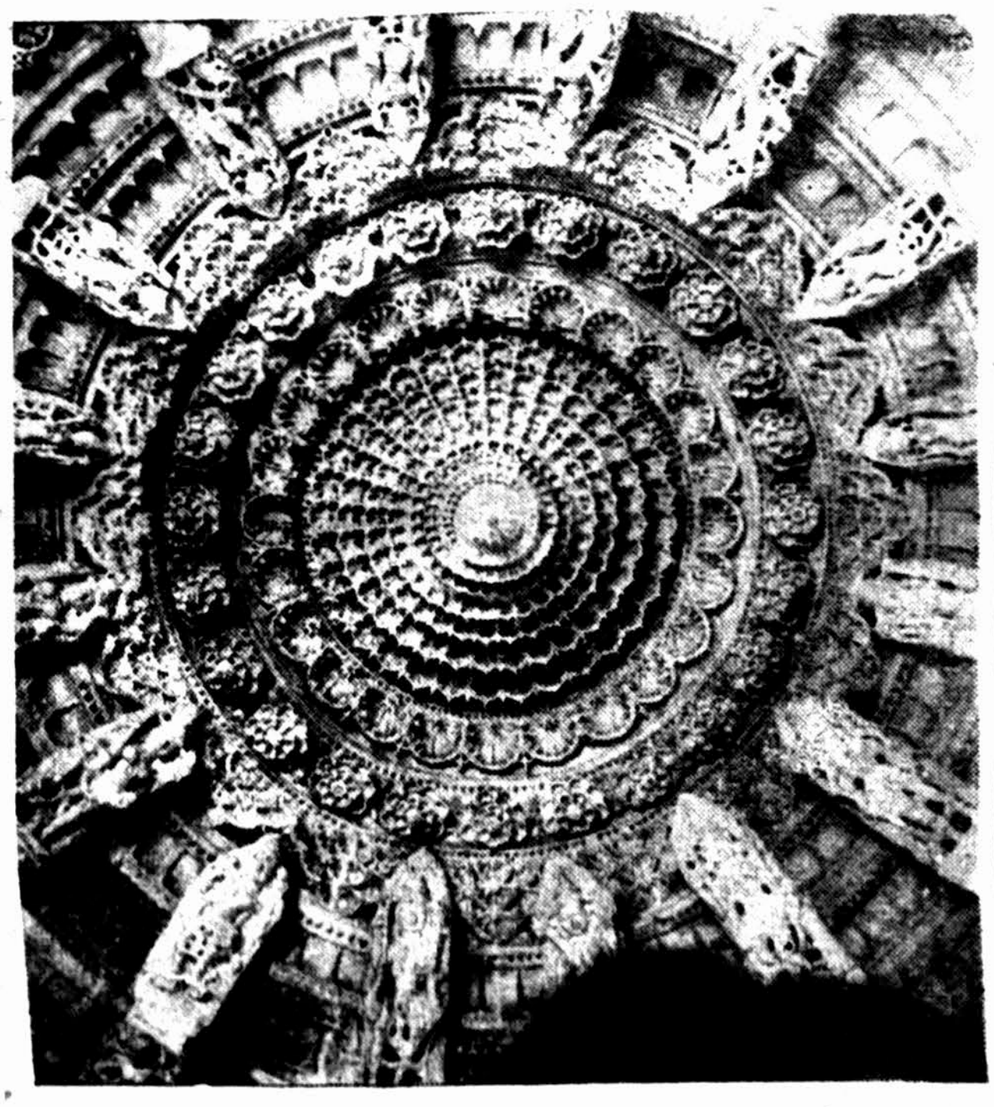
No. 8

We have heard Loud and Long of the Glories of India's Artistic Heritage; now see the other side of the Shield

Bronze Statue of Rama from the Madras Museum.



A Ceiling from the Dilwara Temples.

very limited number of themes. Surely one ought to expect to be shown the distinct purposes and genius of each "raga" or "ragini". I mean the individual soul of each "raga" or "ragini" apart from its technical variations.

Evidently all "ragas" should not limit themselves to "sringara" or "bhakti" alone. Such attempts seem to be rare, compared to the numerical strength of "ragas". It is so because the musician is not an artist. The "Ustads" of our country are mostly artisans with their skill only in craft, as Dr. A. A. Bake once remarked, with no soul of their own. In their struggle for professional supremacy they hit upon so many new "ragas" develop the technical side again but without knowing the 'why' of it

Distracting Details

From music we shall turn our attention to sculpture and architecture. We find the same lack of sense of proportion in things. The temples of Mount Abu, Halebid and Belur will prove the truth of this statement. In Belur we have so many perfectly carved bracket figures. Your guide will point your attention to a woman in toilet or to a dancer. In the one-foot image you can see the revolving bangles, the details of the petals of flowers she wears over her coiffeur and so on and so on. Go round the Halebid temples—you have so many sculptural details of surpassing beauty. Looking at these details, the main beauty of the work of art is completely lost sight of. The bas-reliefs of Badami or the bronze statues of Rama and Nataraja in the Madras museum have very little of these distracting details for the artists knew their aims. They eschewed all the details that would mar the main objective; hence the vigour and beauty of the images created.

Artistic Tragedy

Architecture is another aspect of our life that has suffered a lot by the incorrigible technician. We may tour anywhere in India to witness the tragedy of the artisan swallowing up the artist. If one looks at earlier Chalukyan shrines, say at Pulikere or Badami, and compare them to the latter evolutions of Hoysala temples, one can realise to what lengths absurdities in detail can go. The details arrest you at every stage and never allow the eyes to travel from base to the top of the "Shikara". Over-subtlety kills the very life of the body lines. Micro-photography may have its purpose but it cannot claim substitution as art.

In most of our temples the walls, the pillars, the ceiling—all receive such detailed treatment. Each bit seems to be the work of individual artists and not one knowing the purpose of the other or even misunderstanding him and the "sthapathi". This statement has its other side too. One who has visited Mahabalipuram or Pattadkal or Ihole—the nursery of South Indian temples will immediately notice that the "sthapathis", who designed the shrines there, knew their business. They were simple architects and hence very direct in appeal. It is only the successors who blundered into the belief that they were improvising the style by elaboration. They might have done so had they been as creative-minded as the earlier builders. They were not. The creativeness they lacked and they compensated for it by technical purposeless elaboration.

The Creative Urge

The ceilings and pillars of Dilawara, the pillars of Belur, the walls of Halebid, the wood-carvings of the Nepalese temple at Benares, or even the "torans" at Sanchi, tell eloquent tales of such blunders in architecture. Such attempts may reveal the skill, the devotion or even the greatness of the individual designers but certainly they have very little to say of art or architecture.

We have such an abundance of technique in our country that we would not be losers if it stopped there: on the other hand we would be forgetting the very soul of art and expression if we continue to develop along these lines. Therefore, education today should aim at emphasising the creative side of our being and for more restrained use of the technique that has been handed over to us and is there at hand in abundance.

Technique should serve art and never master it. Over-elaboration impedes the general view. We cannot see the wood from the trees.

LILLIPUT MATERIALISES IN SAN FRANCISCO

Midgets From All Parts Of The World Will Run 40 Acre Village

A modern Lilliput is fast taking shape on Treasure Island, site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco Bay.

When the last under-sized nail is driven into the last tiny house a scene that would make Gulliver himself sit up and rub his eyes will grace the 40-acre amusement zone at the Fair. With a midget mayor seated at a tiny desk in a miniature City Hall, the village will be operated just like any city.

The Lilliputian settlement will include a doctor, a dentist, a magistrate, and other "city" officials. The total population of the midget village will be in excess of 300, Exposition officials state.

Midgets from all corners of the globe are converging on San Francisco to join the village. They are all nationalities and races, and the midget village at the Fair promises to be the largest and most cosmopolitan ever attempted in the history of Expositions.

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Our Short Story

Lehari Goes Wrong

By S. G. BAILUR

IT was the sultry afternoon of a Monday in April. Lolled amidst the soft cushions of his *pedhi*, Kakushet Halwai, the millionaire sweetmeat-seller of the Fort, was smiling complacently as he watched the operations of his assistants. For business was unusually brisk, and coins. . mostly silver . . . . clinked on the counter incessantly.

A green limousine drew up in front of the shop, and Seth Madhavjee Premjee, proprietor of Premjee Sons & Co., entered.

"Jai Gopal!"

"Jai Gopal!"

"Madhavjee Seth, this is indeed a rare honour! . . . . Dayalal, eh Davalal! fetch a glass of *sherbat* for Sethjee, quick!"

Kakushet and Madhavjee Seth were chums from their very boyhood. Both had learned to read and write at the same primary school; both had served a period of apprenticeship at the same *pedhi* (that of Pannalal Marwari) in Surat; both had made their pile anod rocketed to fame during the post-war boom; and, strange to say, both were married thrice. Hence the warmth of the latter's reception by the former.

"It's on business that I'm here. Kakushet!"

"What can I do for you my friend?"

"The negotiations regarding Nemchand's marriage are concluded and the date is fixed—coming Thursday. Forty thousand *pedhes* are required for the occasion. I wonder if you could execute so large an order immediately."

"Is that all? Oh, I've as many as two-hundred-thousand in ready stock!"

"I see!"

"But it'll take some time to pack them up."

"Ne'er mind! I'll send my head *munim* down here in the evening."

"Why not send Jacob, your Goanese driver?"

"He's no more in my employ. I gave him the sack last month."

"And the reason?"

"That rascal's a horrible drunkard, you know!"

"Any news of him since?"

"He's plying a taxi, I hear. Jai Gopal!"

"Jai Gopal!"

II.

Lehari was, if anything, a loyal, useful servant of his master. Never in his twenty years' service had he played him false. And, naturally enough, he had wormed himself into his confidence and favour; so much so that within fifteen years of service he had risen from a menial to a head *munim*, on a salary of two-hundred-and-fifty rupees per month.

But, unfortunately, this sudden rise from penury to plenty was but the precursor of a still more sudden fall. So long as he was drawing a meagre salary, he was content to just make both ends meet; but with his earnings increased far in excess of his wants and with the consequent money to spare, he was fired with ambition to become rich like his master. The then prevalent atmosphere of economic depression being not conducive to any highly profitable investment in steady business, speculation on the Stock Exchange seemed to hold out better promise. So he took to speculating recklessly; so recklessly, in fact, that by now he had lost heavily and run deep into debt.

His creditors could be fobbed off for a time with mere promises to pay off his liabilities at an early date, especially since he paid the interest regularly. But, of late, they had become so importunate that every moment he was in danger of being exposed to his master. He had, therefore, lost all appetite for enjoyments of life. He had become moody in solitude and grumpy in company; and the brunt of his irritability fell mainly on his wife and children at home and his subordinates at the shop.

* * * *

One night, as he was returning from the shop, Jacob, his boss's erstwhile driver, saw him and promptly stopped his taxi calling out: "Tarry a bit, Leharishet! I've something very important and confidential to talk over with you."

"Have you? Well then, see me some other day. This isn't the place for that!", he replied rather snappishly.

"No, no, Shet! let it be tonight. The matter's so importaht to us both. Do get in! Let's drive to y'r house, if you don't mind, for a tete-a-tete."

"I've somehow come to know you," began Jacob, as he and Lehari seated themselves on a mattress in the front room of the latter's house, "to be in queer street at the moment: you've become a victim of persistent dunning."

"Who told you that?"

"Ne'er mind who did! I know for certain you're hard-pressed for money—a heap of it. I too haven't been o'er-successful with this here taxi business. Indeed I'm fed up with it, what with the instalments to the Ford Company towards the price of the car, the premiums towards its insurance, the license fees, the motor tax and the—er—police tax (I mean the frequent tips to the ubiquitous traffic police) and a d-d lot of other taxes. Thus, you see, we're both sailing in the same boat; and that's where my scheme comes in."

"What's that?"

"You hold a position of trust on Madhavjee Seth's *pedhi* and, as such, thousands—if not lacs—of rupees at a time must be frequently passing out of y'r hands. Can't you find a way out of y'r trouble there?"

"What d'you mean?"

"Putting it even more plainly, Can't you help y'rself to a generous slice of the Seth's fortune?"

"Filching?"

"Why not?"

"And going to jail? And branding myself a criminal in the eyes of the world?? And passing the rest of my life in shame and disgrace??? Don't be an ass!"

"Shame and disgrace, you say? What'll y'r reputation be, say, a month's hence? Y'r duns might expose you to the Seth any moment. Need I say what y'r position'll be then? Gone'll be y'r job, y'r only means of honest living; gone'll be y'r reputation and, with it, all chances of re-employment. Yes, that's what 'twill come to. Next, put that jail and all that sort of rot out of y'r head! I'll be responsible for getting you out of the scrape. I've a Japanese pal of mine in the Bhendi Bazaar. He's a swell dentist, but also takes in all manner of queer customers as guests for a consideration."

"But how do I know you won't let me down?"

"For one thing, my interest's bound up with y'rs. I'll do what I've now promised for money. Half of what you filch out from the Shet's *pedhi*'s mine—that's after paying for the shelter at Nagamuro's, (my dentist friend's, I mean). For a second, there's always the risk of my prosecution as accessory to the crime. For a third, I'm too deeply indebted to you to rat on you. 'Twas you that put me in the way of my last job at the Shet's, and I'm sure 'twas you again that got me promotion last Diwali. And for all this, d'you mean to say I'll play you foul?"

At the word "indebted", Lehari winced; for it was indeed he who had got Jacob dismissed by informing the Shet against him when he had gone on the spree during Easter. But the mention of the past favours he had really bestowed on the latter was made with such wealth of eloquence that the gratitude which prompted it could not have been anything but genuine. He, therefore, consoled himself with the reflection that the latter might not be knowing he had a hand in the affair. So he said in reply.

"But you bank y'r hopes on mere suppositions. You take the most essential things for granted. Thousands, even lacs of rupees at a time are, no doubt handled by me. But you seem to forget there's Biharilal directly in charge of the cash. What I do is, I exercise supervision as the head *munim*. The actual collections and disbursements of money are usually made through one of the junior *munims*, Nathumal. Besides, if I took his work on myself, I'd be doing something unprecedented; and that'd be enough to make me suspect. Yet what you say's true. I'm in a terrible mess—Lord, how terrible! I'm stumped for a way out. Something must be done immediately, else I'm done for."

"Try hard with a will to triumph o'er y'r misfortunes; don't let slip a chance; and I'll look to the rest."

"But what about our future? Surely you don't mean I'd have to pass my life in mortal fear of the police, or that I could dodge them for e'er either? That's beyond me."

"Who says so? We must, of course, lie low a bit, that's till the heat of the police chase cools down. Then off we flee to Mapuca, my native village in Goa, to settle there permanently."

And so they parted to meet again.

III.

One afternoon, about a week after his eventful meeting with Jacob, Lehari was busy checking the *khata* (ledger) and now and then applying thereto the quill—which, with the dusting sand and the cushions, is the time-honoured symbol of "Sethjeedom"—to make either corrections or fresh entries, when Seth Madhavjee clapped him on the shoulder and said good-humouredly,

"What means this, Lehari? Have you lost y'r ears or what? I've been shouting myself hoarse, and here you're sitting silent like a Buddha!"

"I'm sorry, Seth! I was so busy that I really didn't hear you. But what was it for?"

"Something concerning Nemu's marriage. I've but just now placed an order for forty thousand *pedhes* with our Kakushet. The stuff'll be ready packed by to-day evening. So I'd like you to go there y'rself and arrange its proper conveyance."

* * * *

"Very well, Seth!"

Lehari was seized with a sudden inspiration, the sort of inspi-

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Art In Transition

By D. G. VYAS

EDUCATION INEFFICIENT WITHOUT ART — COLLECTIVE SYSTEM OF ART-EDUCATION — LIMITATIONS AND FUNCTIONS OF BOARD FOR ART — ART FLOWERS IN FREEDOM — REINTEGRATION OF ART IN EDUCATION NEEDED — PSYCHOLOGICAL BASIS OF EDUCATION OF ARTISTS — EDUCATIVE VALUES OF GALLERIES, EXHIBITIONS AND PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.

Rampant cynicism is the greatest tragedy that the modern system of education has perpetrated against India. An average literate is deplorably ignorant of art. The academic machinery produces mostly doctrinaires who can fluently discuss politics and economics of their country and of other countries also, but are inexcusably apathetic to art. Morbidity of the aesthetic sense is the inevitable outcome of the system of education which is divested of its aesthetic element. Education cannot be efficient unless it embraces art.

Education And Art

Englightened nations, irrespective of their forms of Government, esteem art as a vital necessity for their cultural development and assign the same rights to it as those assigned to politics and economics. In Russia art not only commences, but co-extends with education. The British Consultative Committee on Secondary Education has recently recommended inclusion of general instructions on arts and crafts in the curriculum of the grammar schools.

Art-Untouchable

India is the only country in which education has ostracised art as an "untouchable." The intellectual revolt against the prevalent system of education is the logical protest against the economic and aesthetic impoverishment of the country fostered by it. The attention of some educationists and especially the Congress ministries has begun to focus itself upon the immediate need of the educational reconstruction; but when greater emphasis is being laid on the economic and physical aspects of education, it should be pointed out that the aesthetic aspect deserves equal treatment.

Ray Of Hope

But the evidences of attempts at reintegration of art in education are not wanting. A ray of hope for the development of art in the Bombay Presidency has begun to gleam through the reference made by the Prime Minister to the desirability of a provincial board for art-education iin his speech on the occasion of the exhibition of the School of Art last month. The administration of art by a collective system of education such as an academy, university or board, is in vogue in various countries, but it should not be considered as a last word on art-education.

Restriction On Art

Art stagnates and gets stereotyped if the system of the education of artists is not progressive. Art has a tendency to retrograde if it is submitted to a rigorous and regimented system of education. French art in the seventeenth century became stereotyped as a result of the influences of the principle of absolutism of Louis XIV exerted on it through the Royal Academies. "Socialistic realism" is a restriction on Russian art. The "degenerate art" of Germany is an eloquent evidence of the freedom of individual expression denied to artists. The secularisation of art in Europe is not its salvation from extraneous influences, because it is made anciliary to political ideology.

Autonomous Activity

Art is an autonomous activity. Freedom is the first essential of its efflorescence. Smothness of the administration of art secures steadiness of its progress. Exemption from unnecessary interference ensures efficiency of art institutions. The aim of the board should not only be expansion of art-education, but excellence of art as well. It is hoped that the board for art-education will, as far as possible, function in an advisory capacity and that the final authority for decision on every question will rest with the Government. Art as a constituent of general education should be under the control of the board.

Constitution Of Board

The constitution of the board should have a progressive outlook. The elective system of membership based on the principles of democracy will militate against the growth of art, as it does not always imply efficiency of the elected members. It is, therefore, hoped that the Government will resort to the system of selection and nomination of members and will make the board fully representative of the creative genius of Bombay and the provinces. Art being a highly technical subject, the membership should be restricted to eminent exponents, scholars and critics of art only. The selection of members will demand careful search, because there will be people who are devoted to art directly or indirectly, but do not hanker after self-advertisement.

Artistic Poverty

The boards for the primary, adult and physical education have expansion of the respective types of education as their objectives. The board for art-education will be entirely different from them. The expansion of art-education in its popular sense cannot be rationalised on the basis of general education. The liquidation of illiteracy entails enormous scope for the expansion of the primary education, but the expansion of artists' education will not liquidate, the artistic poverty of the people. The popularity of art should determine the production of artists.

A Portrait in Indian style by J. M. Ahivasi.

Creators And Consumers

The education of artists and the training of people in the appreciation of art are two aspects of art-education. The ideal system of art-education should aim at providing creators as well as consumers of art. The education of artists on the basis of mass-production as advocated by some people will eventuate in the production of art-mediocrities and artists unemployed. Every person can become a literate, but not an artist. The Excellence of art presupposes a limited number of creators of art, but an unlimited number of consumers of art.

Aesthetic Impulse

The education of the aesthetic impulse of students should be one of the main functions of the board. The introduction of students to arts should begin from their very childhood. It should be incorporated in the curriculum of the schools and should be graded according to the different standards. Knowledge of arts like painting, music and drama is imparted by some private schools, but when introduced in the curriculum in a systematic manner will make future citizens more appreciative of art. Such a procedure will create a demand for art and will also serve as an incentive to the development or art.

Art In Schools

Literary text-books should comprise intelligible and interesting lessons on artistic topics in general and the fundamental principles of Indian art in particular. The drawing teacher in a rural area is virtually an artist. Special text-books should be compiled and included in the courses of studies for drawing teachers in order to equip them with general knowledge of Indian art and the special knowledge of the artistic remains in the presidency.

Demonstration Of Art

The location of small art-galleries in different districts whenever possible, peripatetic exhibitions, circulation of lantern slides of arts of painting, architecture and sculpture in the schools and excursion of students to the adjoining places of artistic interest under the guidance of drawing teachers conversant with Indian art are essential to inculcate knowledge of art in the minds of students.

Gifted Students

Every student who will thus imbibe the knowledge of art will not be a potential artist. Art presupposes artistic instinct on the part of its exponent, which should be the chief qualification for students seeking admission to art schools. There will be a small percentage of gifted students who are destined to be artists if properly trained. The principle of the expansion of art-education should be governed by the number of such students. The field of general education should be esteemed as a recruiting-ground for students of art.

New Art-Schools

The exploitation of art by students who have no psychological aptitude for it should be discouraged as far as possible. So long as the board cannot create a machinery to single out gifted students, it should, through drawing teachers, headmasters and educational inspectors, select, induce and encourage them to take to art. The board will, sooner or later, be confronted with the question of opening new art schools in various places, but it should be cautious and conservative in acceding to any such proposals. Multiplicity of art schools is not synonymous with magnificence of art. Growth of art is not always grandeur of art.

Experimental Measure

Before advising the Government to embark upon an expensive

(Continued On Page 40)

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26. MATRIMONIAL

Wealthy, Handsome, Muslim Bachelor, 25, Sunni, only son, businessman in Bombay, handsome income, high status, graduate, fine character, desires marrying. Parents alive. No Shia-Sunni restrictions. Alliance in Bombay preferred. Write Box 11230, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Suitable match for very handsome, healthy, highly educated Agrawal young man of 21, of a millionaire family, intends to build up his own independent business on modern lines—those who can help him to establish in such business shall be preferred. Write to Box 11282, "Bombay Chronicle."

Young Man—Working Overseas wishes contact with a young girl or widow—no encumbrances—irrespective of caste and creed—to discuss question of marriage. Correspondence confidential. Respondent must be qualified in English and accomplished all round in modern ways. Further correspondence through Box No. 11244, "Bombay Chronicle."

Auction Sales

MESSRS. EASTERN AUCTION CO.

Auction Sale TO-MORROW (MONDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at 189, Hornby Road, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort, of complete Household furniture, Godrej and Chubb Safes, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield sets, H.M.V. Gramophone, Kelvinator, Wardrobes, Harmoniums, etc.

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Interesting Big Mail from America of every interest, 100 making offers. 4 as. Abdulaziz, Chowk, Muzaffarnagar. (11284)

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"Fravie House," opposite Marine Line Station, Queen's Road, spacious showroom, admeasuring 2,500 sq. ft. Apply New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road. 'Phone 26455. (10381D)

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Cumballa Hill, Bhedwar House, opposite Post Office, 1st floor 8 rooms, kitchen Rs. 185. Also ground floor, 2 rooms, kitchen Rs. 60. 'Phone 26455. (10381)

Cumballa Hill, "Sunama House." Flats with 7 Westerly sea facing bedrooms with attached baths with hot and cold running water Rs. 350 and Rs. 400. Also ground floor 3 rooms, kitchen. Modern conveniences Rs. 100. Apply liftman. 'Phone 26455. (10381A)

Airy Two-room Tenements with bath and water tap, Taraporevala Building, Gowalia Tank. Rent from Rs. 26. (10381B)

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Airy Lighted Office Premises "Kitab Mahal" and "Empire Building," Hornby Road. Rents Rs. 25 to 400. Apply liftman on premises or 'Phone 26455. (10381C)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

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Wanted experienced agents to sell the remaining shares of the Great Bengal Knitting & Cotton Mills Ltd., on a salary of Rs. 75 and Rs. 25|- T. A. on guranteed business. Please apply to Messrs. Bonner & Co., 29, Strand Rd., Calcutta (10359)

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G. S. Randhwa, Handwriting, Document Expert, 2-A Drummond Road, Allahabad, U.P. Is prepared to advice, examine, render opinion. (11283)

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

Ebrahim Abusab, who was arrested this morning in connection with a motor accident in front of Victoria Terminus on Thursday, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 100.

The police stated that the accused's car, which was being driven at a fast speed, collided with a car driven by Mr. W. G. Alock, secretary to the General Manager of the G. I. P. Railway. The accused's car is alleged to have struck against the mudguard of the other car and the first car, as a result of the impact, ran into the railing forming the boundary of the Victoria Terminus compound. It travelled a distance of about 90 feet and knocked down Gopal Babu. The latter was removed to the hospital, where he died last night.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE'S ELECTION SET ASIDE

Tampering With Ballot-Boxes Alleged

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Jan. 21.

Setting aside the election of a candidate declared elected and instead declaring his defeated rival elected has been the outcome of an inquiry held into an election dispute about Congress election from Ambegaon Peta Ward of Poona District

Mr. S. P. Limaye's election, who was declared elected from this constituency, was set aside by Mr. G. H. Deshpande, M.L.A., the Inquiry-Officer, and his unsuccessful opponent Mr Kabirbuva was announced as duly elected

The same fate is reported to be awaiting as a result of inquiry into election dispute of Talegaon Ward where Mr. R. N. Abhyankar was unsuccessful. Here too it is anticipated that Mr. Abhyankar will be declared duly elected.

Inquiries into these disputes have revealed grave tampering with the ballot-boxes and defalcations in the ballot-papers. The Inquiry-Officers have reported that the offences are serious, almost criminal, not to say of their being unbecoming nay harmful to the very prestige and good name of Congress, and have recommended a thorough inquiry into them followed by stern action against offenders.

Belgaum Training College

The Government of Bombay have decided to open a Secondary Training College at Belgaum for the benefit of both Kannad and Marathi speaking graduates with effect from June 1939.

It is proposed to admit 100 students to the College and to charge a tuition fee of Rs. 120 per term per student

Applications for admission to the College in Belgaum from June 1939 should be made to the Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay, in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from that officer direct

Kathiawar Students Organise

(From A Correspondent)
CAMBAY, Jan. 20

Kathiawar students are awakened and organising Junagad Students' Day. An All-Kathiawar Students' Union is also proposed.

ELECTRIC AMULET FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SONS ONLY.

There are so many families where there are all daughters but no son or where there are no children at all. This Amulet is to be securely worn on the right arm of the women. Within a year from date there will be the sure birth of a beautiful and healthy son. This Amulet has got unfailing power. Enclosed in a silver covering. Price Rs. 4/-. Half of the price on delivery of the Amulet and the other half after the birth of the baby.

GUARANTEE:—In case of failure double the price refundable.

KAMA Co., Lahore Road, Amritsar.

REVISE TARIFF POLICY

Japan's Example For Indian Industries

That without effective control of the tariff policy, it would not be possible for India to build up and develop her heavy industries, nevertheless Provincial Governments could do a good deal for the growth of the middle class and cottage industries, was the viewpoint expressed by Prof. N. N. Godbole of the Benaras Hindu University in the course of his lecture on "Industrialisation of India and the example of Japan", delivered in the Servants of India Society's Hall, on Friday evening.

A free and independent India, was the first essential thing for the industrialisation of India.

A comprehensive survey of the economic resources and the marketing position was also needed. Industries should be classified into heavy, middle class and cottage industries and in tackling the problem of setting up new industries, the varied conditions of different Provinces should be given due consideration.

'Our tariff policy", the speaker continued "should be so regulated as to make our market secure against foreign imports as in Japan. The readjustment of tariff would involve, as in Japan, keeping raw materials free of duties and imposition of heavy duties on manufactured goods. This might result in the rise of price level as in Japan, but this would be compensated by the condition of all round employment. The railway freight policy should be regulated with a view to give preference to home manufacture over foreign articles."

The speaker commended the scheme of rural reconstruction prepared by the U P. Government and observed that Provincial Governments should subsidise the industries in various ways as supplying appliances free of charge, provision of loans, Government guarantee of a fixed rate of interest and the purchase by Governments of home-made articles. In his opinion it was possible to set up such industries as paper-making, cycle and motor industries in the Provinces.

The lecturer regretted that India was losing her monopoly of raw materials as synthetic products as substitutes for our indigo, silk wool and sugar had been making inroads in our market. He thought that a drastic remedy was required for our economic ills.

Foreigners In Chundernagar

CHANDERNAGORE, Jan. 19.

The assurance that henceforward foreigners would be allowed to speak in meetings wherefrom they were barred of late and that the contemplated Foreigners Act restricting the freedom of British Indians in French possessions in Southern India would not be applied to Chandernagore was given to a deputation that waited on H. E. Mons. Bouvin, Governor of French India at Chandernagore recently.—U. P

Serfdom In Gujarat To End

Dublas To Be Emancipated By Landlords

Success Of Sardar's Persuasive Methods In Bardoli: Freedom To 40,000 On Independence Day!

BARDOLI: JAN. 21.

THE AGE-OLD SYSTEM OF DUBLAS IN GUJERAT BY WHICH 40,000 LANDLESS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS ARE ATTACHED TO LANDHOLDERS AS VIRTUAL SERFS, IS TO BE ABOLISHED.

A FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE EFFECT WILL BE MADE ON JANUARY 26, "INDEPENDENCE DAY," AT A MEETING TO BE HELD AT BARDOLI.

.....

This is the culmination of the prolonged negotiations which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has had with the landholders, who, at a meeting, held on January 16, at "Swaraj Ashram," Bardoli, agreed to put an end to this system.

Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel will attend the meeting on January 26.

VIRTUAL SERFDOM.

The dublas are landless agricultural labourers and are attached to the landholders as virtual serfs. The landholder advances a lump sum of money to them, which they are expected to repay in service. The landholder provides food and clothing as Dublas are generally ignorant, backward and addicted to drink. The original loan is seldom repaid and the dubla remains a serf till the end of his life. Not only that, he is liable to be transferred from one owner to another like cattle.

Just before the Haripura Congress, a movement was launched for emancipation of the Dublas under the inspiration of an intensive campaign for abolition of the drink evil from their midst and introduction of charkha. Incentive was given to the reform by the promise that if they carried out the reform from within, the Sardar and his co-workers would help them to secure their emancipation

SARDAR'S SUCCESS.

There was the opposition of the landholders to be reckoned with, but the persuasive methods of the Sardar carried the day and the landholders were persuaded that the Dubla system was economically and morally harmful, both for the serfs and serfholders.

An important step forward was taken in August last, when a joint Committee or 'Punch' was set up consisting of representatives of Dublas and Landholders.

At its meeting of 16th January 1939 held at "Swaraj Ashram", Bardoli, the 'Punch' decided to put an end to this age-old system.

January 26 has been fixed as the emancipation day for the Dublas when a formal announcement for the abolition of the system would be made at a public meeting. The entire population of Dublas and landholders of Bardoli Taluka would gather on the occasion. Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel will be present on the occasion to give their blessings.—A. P.

Cabinet Opposes Orissa Governor

CRISIS THREATENED

Bold Stand Against Use Of Princes Protection Act

CUTTACK, January 21.

WHILE ON THE ONE HAND HOPES HAD ARISEN OF A FAVOURABLE SETTLEMENT, OF THE UNREST IN ORISSA STATES FOLLOWING MR. HAREKRISHNA MAHATAB'S INTERVIEW WITH THE RESIDENT, EASTERN STATES AGENCY, IN CALCUTTA, THERE ARE APPREHENSIONS IN POLITICAL CIRCLES HERE OF A MINISTERIAL CRISIS DEVELOPING ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE STATES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA.

It is reported in well-informed circles that there has been a difference of opinion between the Governor of Orissa and the Congress Ministry regarding the proposal for enforcement of certain sections of the Princes Protection Act in Orissa.

IT IS FURTHER REPORTED THAT THERE IS ALSO A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ON THE QUESTION OF HANDING OVER PRISONERS, ARRESTED IN BRITISH ORISSA UNDER EXTRADITION WARRANTS FROM DHENKANAL AND TALCHER, TO THOSE STATES.

The prisoners, who are still in Orissa jails have petitioned the Government that the cases against them had been instituted only with a view to getting them in the States on political grounds.—A.P.

Hitler Out To Ensure Spiritual And Physical Energies

Compulsory Athletic Training Enjoined To Acquire "Defence Badge"

BERLIN: JAN. 21.

AN IMPORTANT NEW DECREE BY HERR HITLER GREATLY ENHANCES GERMANY'S MILITARY PREPAREDNESS. ALL MEN, AFTER THE COMPLETION OF MILITARY SERVICE, WILL BE ORGANISED FOR DEFENCE DETACHMENTS, AND INCORPORATED IN THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST STORM TROOPS.

The object is to ensure that men preserve their spiritual and physical energies." All fit men over 17 will be under a moral obligation to acquire Storm Troopers' sports badge, which has now become the "Defence Badge." For this purpose men have to perform compulsory athletic training, some of which will be of a semi-military nature in order to maintain physical and military standards.

(LATER).—Captain Fritz Wiedemann, Hitler's Personal Adjutant, has confirmed the reports of his appointment as German Consul-General in San Francisco.—Reuter.

Mob Violence At Monywa

Military Police Called: S. 144 Promulgated

RANGOON, Jan. 21

Three persons were killed, 30 others injured and some cotton mills and a number of houses were burnt down, as a result of mob violence at Monywa, according to a telegram sent from Mandalay by the Associated Press Special Correspondent.

It is stated that two students were arrested on January 19, in connection with the picketing of educational institutions on January 17 and 18. A hartal was arranged and Phoongyis requested the shop-keepers to close their shops in observance thereof. An Indian shopkeeper having refused to do so, an altercation took place between him and Phoongyis. This later developed into a riot in the course of which the Indians were attacked and their shops were looted.

The Deputy Commissioner promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. and requisitioned the Military Police from Mandalay, who immediately arrived on the scene of occurrence.—A. P.

SARDAR'S LECTURE POSTPONED

Mischief Mongers At Bottom?

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Jan. 20

The Sardar's lecture was postponed due to the mischief of the Maratha youths They had gathered in hundreds of numbers on the road from which the procession passed. They could not do anything upto the Laheripura Gate, due to daylight.

Soon after darkness began to set in, at 6-45 between Laheripura and Mandvi, some youths showed black flags. The Sardar's procession was carried upto Mandvi and then dispersed.

At the lecture place, some Maratha youths played mischief, they cut the radio wire and tried to pull down "Mandavi." The ladies were sent home safely. The people who had gathered were thinking seriously, with a view to deal with this mischief. They opined that, behind this, there was the hand of some mischief-mongers who had issued three handbills. In one of these the press name is not mentioned.

In the meanwhile the Prajabandal is discussing the future programme

STOP PRESS

ACCIDENT TO I. A. PLANE?

NEW YORK Jan. 21.

The Imperial Airways machine "Cavalier," flying between New York and Bermuda, has sent out an S.O.S. It is believed that the machine is down in the sea.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. DEFENCE PROGRAMME

WASHINGTON: Jan. 21.

Officials of the War Department declare that they are counting on private industries to supply 75 per cent. of munitions and aircraft needed for the Defence programme. Six manufacturing army arsenals will be expanded, but several hundred commercial concerns will share new contracts, if the Congress approves the recommended expenditure.—Reuter's Special.

"UNDER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION"

British Loan Of £3,000,000 To China

LONDON: Jan. 21.

With reference to the newspaper reports that arrangements are nearly complete for the granting by the British Government of three million sterling loan to China for support to the Chinese currency, Reuter learns that the question of financial assistance is under careful consideration. British official circles do not deny the report, but are unable to give further information—Reuter.

Bengal Delegates To Tripuri

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20

So far, the names of 82 delegates, duly elected from eight Congress Districts in Bengal, have been announced.

The names of delegates from the other districts will be published as soon as the Election Tribunal gives its decision on the disputes in the districts concerned.—A. P.

Rebels Advance 7 Miles A Day

Republicans' Heroic Resistance Astonishes Observers

Nationalists Capture Arbos And Clariana

BARCELONA, January 21.

The heroism of the Republican Army in the face of the Rebels' overwhelming superiority in arms, particularly, aircraft, artillery and tanks, astonishes military observers who are profoundly impressed by the fact

Although the Republicans have their back to the wall and are sending every available man to the front, they are still standing by the pledge to evacuate foreign volunteers. Three thousand men of the International Brigade, who are stated to be the last foreign effectives are now being sent to the frontier even as the Rebel guns are heard from the hills on the outskirts of Barcelona.

Their Spanish comrades here are far from demoralised and the city remains calm and tickets are being sold for the second part of the musical season beginning to-morrow.

The Catalonian offensive has reached the culminating point, said General Franco at a meeting of his Council last evening, according to a Communique issued at midnight.

The Generalissimo gave his Government a detailed account of the advance upto now and emphasised that "these magnificent victories on the Catalan soils are of the same vintage as former efforts—less brilliant but no less decisive."

General Franco also reported that complete route of the Republicans on the centre (Madrid) and Southern (Estremadura) fronts, and declared that in consequence of this, the present military situation could be appreciated in terms of the greatest optimism.

The capture of Llacuna, an important centre of communications halfway between Igualda and Villafranca has brought the Rebels about 26 miles from Barcelona. Igualda, the keytown to Barcelona, from which it is 33 miles distant was taken easily having been rendered untenable by shell-fire.

During the day General Franco's armies moved implacably to the east over Barcelona province. Concentration of artillery fire reduced the silence of a few batteries left with the Republicans and though much is heard of the iron belt of Republican defences in certain sectors, they seem either to be the dreams of Republican supporters or to have crumbled before tanks and under barrages.

The Rebel advance has quickened to an average rate of seven miles a day—a rate which should bring them within gun range of Barcelona early next week.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S GREATEST OPTIMISM

Nationalists 26 Miles From Barcelona

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Reports from Catalonia show that the Republicans lost Igualada, Vendrell, Calaf and with the capture of halfway between Igualada and Villa Franca, the Nationalists are about 26 miles from Barcelona.

Still fighting heroically, the Republicans are withdrawing to a fresh line along the whole Catalan front from the Mediterranean to a position six miles north-east of Pons.

General Franco addressing the War Council said that the Republicans were completely routed on the Madrid and Estremadura fronts and claimed that "the military situation could be appreciated in terms of the greatest optimism".—Reuter.

45,000 TONS OF FOODSTUFFS FOR SPAIN

First Trainload Under French Govt. Decision Dispatched

PERPIGNAN, Jan. 21.

The first trainload under the French Government decision to send 45,000 tons of foodstuffs to Republican Spain has arrived at Cerbere. The dispatch of the balance will be speeded up owing to the urgent necessities in several regions.—Reuter.

GOVT. FORCES WITHDRAW ON CATALAN FRONT

BARCELONA, Jan. 20.

Along the whole of the Catalan front from the Mediterranean to a point about six miles to the north-east of Pons the Republicans are withdrawing to a fresh line.

The loss of Vendrell and Calaf, two important positions in the south and the centre respectively of the former line, is admitted.

Withdrawal became imperative owing to concentration by the rebels of an overwhelming mass of aircraft, heavy guns and tanks at the two points.—Reuter

No Fortifications On Franco-Spanish Border

LERIDA, Jan. 20.

Reports emanating from foreign sources that fortifications are being erected on the Franco-Spanish frontier against the possibility of French intervention are declared by General Staff authorities to be entirely untrue.—Reuter.

ABSORPTION OF BARCELONA IMMINENT?

BURGOS, Jan. 21

Nationalists' confidence regarding the imminent absorption of Barcelona is evident in a further announcement concerning the occupation of that city, and the re-establishment of normal civil life in the great populated zones.

General Franco has appealed to all Spaniards to contribute generously to the relief work.—Reuter.

FALL OF ARBOS AND CLARIANA

LERIDA, Jan. 21

Arbos which is halfway between Vendrell and Villa Franca, and 25 miles from Barcelona, fell to General Yague's Moroccan troops.

Clariana between Arbos and the sea has also fallen to the Nationalists whose advance, it is claimed, is continuing in all sectors.—Reuter.

Japan's Amazing Claim

China Being Swallowed Up For Her Own Independence

TOKYO, January 21.

AN EMPHATIC DECLARATION THAT JAPAN'S SCHEMES FOR CHINA WOULD IN NO WAY THREATEN THE INDEPENDENCE AND INTERESTS OF THE LATTER OR OF FOREIGN POWERS BUT RATHER THE REVERSE, WAS MADE BY THE FOREIGN MINISTER, MR ARITA REOPENING THE DIET.

He asserted that Britain and America were doing better trade in Manchukuo than before the country became an Empire.

Under Japan's plan for the creation of a new order in east Asia, Japan, China and Manchukuo, while each preserving its independence and individuality, would actively collaborate with Japan.

He was firmly convinced that this was conducive to real peace and well-being of the whole world.

Mr. Arita reiterated that Japan asked of China neither territory nor indemnity, would fully respect her sovereignty and was prepared to consider the abolition of extra-territoriality and foreign concessions. Despite repeated explanations, misunderstandings persisted abroad, ascribing to Japan an intention to close the door in China.

It would naturally be necessary to enforce certain restrictions and regulations in vital spheres but vast fields would be left open in which not only the rights and interests of other countries and their nationals would remain absolutely unaffected but foreign participation would be really welcome.

CHINA AFFAIR

Dealing with "the China affair", Mr. Arita said that Japan was now addressing herself earnestly to reconstruction work.

Mr. Arita fiercely attacked the Comintern and declared that the disturbances to peace and order in Europe and Asia could invariably be traced to the Comintern and accused them of being responsible for the socalled long-term war in China and Guerilla tactics.

He asserted that the principal causes of the world unrest today lay essentially in efforts to maintain the 'status quo' not actually in accordance with justice and in selfish attempts to stifle the development and progress of newly risen powers

ARMS THROUGH INDO-CHINA

Referring to the reported conveyance of arms through French Indo-China and other territories, Mr. Arita said that the Japanese Government had periodically called attention of the Governments concerned to the matter and when necessary, proper steps would be taken.

With regard to the recent flight of certain leaders of the socalled peace faction in the Chiang-Kai-Shek regime, the Government were watching carefully for consequent developments.—Reuter.

ITALIAN JOURNALIST ARRESTED IN TUNIS

PARIS, Jan. 20.

An Italian journalist was arrested near Mareth in South Tunis.

The police allege that he took photographs in a prohibited area.—Reuter

PARIS, Jan. 20.

Brigadier General Legentilhomme has been appointed to command French troops in the coast of Somaliland.—Reuter.

MASS PRODUCTION OF 'PLANES

Secret Method Developed In America

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

A new secret method said to open the way for mass production of planes in wartime was mentioned by Mr. George Backland, Vice-President of the Bakelite Corporation, testifying before the Federal Monopoly Committee.

He said that the new method, which had been developed secretly in the United States would turn out an aeroplane wing of the fuselage in two hours with the labour of only nine men.

The development which is the invention of an army officer is made possible by the use of a new plastic material instead of wood or metal.—Reuter.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

Closing Date

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25

(See Pages 28 And 29)

Belgian Cabinet Reconstructed

M. Spaak Remains Premier: 4 New Ministers Taken

BRUSSELS, January 21.

The reconstruction of the Cabinet has been carried out. The new Cabinet will still be led by Dr. Spaak who, however, has relinquished the post of Foreign Minister which he held with the Premiership to M. Paul Emile Janson.

Four other new Ministers are. M. Vandievoet, Justice: M. Dapsremont-Lynden, Agriculture and Middle Classes; M. Barnich, Economy and M. Jennissen, Public Health. M. Vandievoet and M. Dapsremont-Lynden are Both Catholics whose attitude when the reshuffle was mooted threatened to bring about a crisis.

This is believed to have been averted as a result of their obtaining the Ministry of Justice. M. Janson and M. Jennissen are Liberals and M. Barnich a Socialist.—Reuter.

ULSTER UNIONIST BLAMES IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Sir Wilson Hungerford, Secretary, Ulster Unionist Council said that he would not be surprised if there were further bomb outrages.

The Northern Ireland Government had been able to warn London that outrages might take place. He added that it was obvious that the outrages were a sequel to the proclamation recently issued by the so-called Irish Republican Army.

Sir Wilson declared that there was no suggestion that the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Kent to Northern Ireland on March 7 should be postponed though in the unsettled circumstances, it was not a thing which Ulster was viewing with delight.—Reuter.

FRANCO-AMERICAN AIR-SERVICE

PARIS, Jan. 20.

The French Government have granted America authorisation to establish a commercial airline between France and U.S.A.

The authorisation is valid for six months for a maximum of four trips weekly and conditional on strict reciprocation in future being granted to French aviation.—Reuter.

FAROUK TO BE UNITED FRONT LEADER OF ARABS

CAIRO, Jan. 20.

No King since the Khalifs has done what King Farouk did this morning. The King's action is applauded in Arab circles which feel the necessity for concerted effort to unite Islam.

It is generally felt that Egypt should take leadership for a united Arab front. King Farouk's action is taken as a sign that he is willing to assume leadership. From the attitude of Arab chiefs at this morning's prayer King Farouk would be acclaimed as a popular leader.—Reuter

German Consul-General At Sanfrancisco

BERLIN, Jan. 21.

It is reported that Captain Wiedmann, Herr Hitler's personal adjutant, has been appointed Consul-General at Sanfrancisco.—Reuter.

Sensational Collapse Of S. Africa

Whole Side Skittled Out For 103, Forced To Follow-on With Deficit Of 366, Make 73 For 1 In Second Knock

PAYNTER'S GREAT INNINGS OF 243

SCORE:—

England (1st Innings) for 4 wkts. dec.	469
S. Africa (1st Innings)	103
S. Africa (2nd Innings) for 1 wkt.	73

IN THE SECOND DAY'S PLAY OF THE THIRD TEST, ENGLAND DECLARED THEIR FIRST INNINGS CLOSED AT 469 FOR 6 WICKETS (PAYNTER CONTRIBUTING 243 AND HAMMOND 120).

South Africa were all out in their first innings for 103 (Mitchell making 30 and Vanderbyl 28), and following-on, they made 73 for one wicket at the close of play.

DURBAN, Jan. 21.

In the second day's play of the third test match between England and South Africa, England declared their first innings closed for 469 for four wickets. (Paynter 243).

The weather was dull and threatening when the second day's play in the third Test match between England and South Africa began. The wicket was not affected by slight overnight rain. Hammond sent Gordon to the boundary, off his first ball, to reach his century, when he had been at the wicket for 169 minutes. He had then hit 13 fours. The Hammond-Paynter partnership added 242 runs in 178 minutes, when Hammond was caught in the slips by Mitchell, off Gordon, for 120 (395.3)—the partnership score fell short by only three runs of the record partnership scored for the test series of 245 established by Woolley and Wyatt at Manchester in 1929. Paynter reached his double century, in 293 minutes when he had hit 18 fours. He went on to beat the highest individual score record in England-South, Africa tests established by Jack Hobbs of 211 at Lords in 1924. Ames joined Paynter and 400 of innings was reached in 335 minutes. Paynter when 223, completed 1,000 runs of the tour. When he had added 20 more runs he edged a riser from Langton, and was caught in the slips by Mitchell for 243. Ames was then batting with 27 with the total 469/4 when England declared their innings closed. Paynter was at the wicket for 333 minutes and hit 25 fours. England added 96 runs this morning to their ovenight score in 55 minutes.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

There was a crowd of 11,000 when the play was resumed after lunch. Mitchell drove Verity to the boundary, and sent up 50 of the innings in 63 minutes. Ten runs later, Mitchell was caught by Ames, off Edrich, for 30 (60/1). Mitchell batted for 80 minutes and hit three fours. South Africa then had a sad reverse, the next three wickets realising only 5 runs. After adding a single run Vanderbyl was run out for 28 (61/2). Gibb knocked down his wicket with a smart return from square-leg. Vanderbyl stayed at the wicket for 85 minutes during which he hit two fours. Rowan took the place of Michell and Nourse replaced Vanderbl.

ROT SETS IN.

But both were out very soon after adding just four runs to the total. Nourse was caught before he opened his score by Hammond low in the slip, after juggling with the ball off Farnes. (65/3). Rowan was out l.b.w. to Wright, for four (65/4). Viljoen and Dalton now became associated, and took the score to 79. when Dalton played on to his wicket for 12 (79/5). Viljoen was caught by Hammond low in the slips, off Wright, for two (87/6). at tea South Africa had made 97 for six, Wade not out 14 and Melville not out 3. The wicket was easy-paced, only slightly assisting spinners.

UTTER COLLAPSE.

South Africa suffered an utter collapse on resumption after tea, their remaining four wickets adding barely six runs. Farnes was bowling very fast with the wind, and took the next three wickets in rapid succession. Wade was caught by Hammond in the slips, off Farnes, for 14. (98/7). Langton, who stepped in, cocked up the very next ball, off Farnes, to give a very easy catch to Hutton at silly mid-on (98/8). The next comer, Gordon, was cleanbowled by Farnes for a single run. (100/9). Davies was given out leg-before to a top-spinner, from Wilkinson for two. The South Africa first innings came to a close at 103. Melville remaining not out.

FOLLOW-ON.

Forced to follow on, Mitchell and Vanderbyl opened the second innings of South Africa. Mitchell with his neat cutting and Vanderbyl hitting confidently to the leg, soon settled down and batting very comfortably until at 46, Vanderbyl was bowled by Verity for 13. (46/1). Rowan joined Mitchell and 50 was signalled after 58 minutes. When stumps were drawn, Mitchell and Rowan were still batting with 53 and 7 respectively, with the total at 73/1.

ENGLAND (First Innings)

Hutton, l.b.w. Gordon ..	31
Gibb, c Wade, b Davies	38
Paynter, c Mitchell, b Langton	243
Hammond, c. Mitchell, b Gordon	120
Ames, not out	27
Extras	10
Total for 4 wkts. declared)	469

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Davies (150|0|106|1), Langton (23.5|0|107|1) Gordon (29|0|127.2) Mitchell (8|0|45|0), Dalton (13|0|74|0).

SOUTH AFRICA (FIRST INNINGS.)

Mitchell, c Ames, b Edrich ...	30
Vanderbyl, run out	28
Nourse, c Hammond, b Farnes.	0
Rowan, l.b.w. Wright	4
Dalton, b Wilkinson	12
Viljoen, c Hammond, b Wright	2
Wade, c Hammond, b Farnes.	14
Langton, c Hutton, b Farnes.	0
Gordon, b Farnes	1
Davies, l.b.w. Wilkinson	2
Melville, not out	5
Extras	5
Total ...	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Farnes 13/1/29/4, Hammond 2/1/2/0, Wright 12/1/37/2, Verity 8/4/9/0, Edrich 4/0/9/1, Wilkinson 6.5/2/12/2.

SOUAH AFRICA (Second Innings.)

Vanderbyl, b Verity	13
Mitchell, not out	53
Rowan, not out	7
Total (for one) ...	73

—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

SAN JUAN (Portorico): Mr. Maurice Banks, an Air Ministry Official is studying the feasibility of linking up the scattered English lowest indies by an inter-island air service.

Anglo-German Competition In U-Boats

Move To Train Merchant Seamen In Gunnery

LONDON, January 20.

It is announced that as a further development in defence courses for merchant navy officers started in August 1937, the Admiralty has decided to institute a scheme for peace time training of merchant navy seamen in gunnery.

The object is to ensure that defensive armaments, which may have to be installed in merchant ships in war, can be efficiently operated by officers and men of the merchant navy.

In view of Germany's announced intention to build submarines to parity with Britain, it would appear inevitable, says Reuter's Naval Correspondent, that the forthcoming British building programme will have to provide for an increase in anti-submarine types including escort and patrol vessels, while an additional destroyer flotilla would not appear unlikely.

One of the main questions will necessarily be the speed at which Germany proposes to achieve parity. The only light hitherto thrown on it is a recent statement in the "Volkischer Beo Bachter" that she will build up to British strength only gradually.—Reuter.

RUBLEE TO REPORT TO EVIAN COMMITTEE

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Mr. Rublee is due to report on results of his conversations in Germany at a preliminary meeting of the Evian Committee of powers in Paris on January 23 which will be attended by representatives of Britain, the United States, France, Netherlands and probably Argentina and Brazil.

The meeting will be followed by a plenary session of the Evian Committee in London on Jan. 26.—Reuter.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' CURFEW

Imposed On Ramleh Sequel To Landmine Outrage

JERUSALEM, Jan. 20.

A soldier was killed and five were wounded when a landmine exploded under a military trolley patrolling on the Jerusalem-Lydda Railway near Ramleh.

A twenty-four hours curfew was subsequently imposed in Ramleh.—Reuter.

ARAB TERRORISM DEPLORED

JERUSALEM, Jan. 20.

The Palestine Jewish National Council has issued a statement deploring the alleged renewal of Arab terrorism involving British, Jewish and Arab victims

The statement which is apparently directed toward the forthcoming London talks declares that the renewed terrorism is a result of Government policy and weakness, which is arousing a belief among terrorists that defiance will have its rewards.—Reuter

Curfew Order In Lydda

JERUSALEM, Jan. 21.

Curfew has also been imposed in Lydda and rigorous military searches are being carried out in Lydda and Ramleh.

Schacht's Resignation Surprise

Action Due To Need For Unified Financial And Economic Policy

BERLIN, January 20.

ALL BERLIN TO-DAY IS TRYING TO DISCOVER THE REASON FOR DR. SCHACHT'S RETIREMENT FROM THE REICHS BANK PRESIDENCY BUT THE SECRET IS WELL KEPT.

Herr Hitler received Dr. Schacht in the morning and thanked him for his loyalty to the third Reich.

There has been nothing in Dr. Schacht's appearance or attitude yesterday to indicate that he anticipated to-day's events. On the other hand, Reuter understood in well-informed circles that the reorganisation announced to-day had been the subject of deliberation at a meeting of the German Cabinet at which Dr. Schacht himself was present.

It is denied on all sides that the change will result in any difference with regard to the handling of Germany's finances with economy.

Official circles insist that the real reason is the one announced, namely, the desirability for unifying the financial and economic command of the nation.

Berlin Bourse withstood the change better than expected, business improved towards the end and markets generally closed firm.

No change is anticipated in Government's attitude towards Germany's foreign indebtedness, including the Dawes and Young Loans.

Regarding talks on Jewish emigration it is hinted in usually reliable quarters that Dr. Schacht might still proceed with the talks.

Before Mr. Rublee leaves Berlin to-morrow he hopes to have some indication from the German authorities whether the memorandum, he has so laboriously compiled is useless.—Reuter.

SUDDEN DISMISSAL OF DR. SCHACHT

Surprise Expressed In London

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Surprise and certain apprehension regarding the future of the financial policy of the Reich following Herr Hitler's sudden dismissal of Dr. Schacht from the post of the Reichs Bank is transparently expressed everywhere.

A prominently featured expectation, for which hitherto there is no confirmation, is that Count von Schwerinkrosigk, Finance Minister is among other "moderate" Reich leaders to be replaced. The reported appointment of Captain Widemann, Herr Hitler's personal adjutant to the post of Consul-General at San Francisco is even taken to be significant by some newspapers of some change in the Counsel's surrounding.—Reuter.

SCHACHT DIFFERED FROM HITLER

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The first intimation that Dr. Schacht did not always agree with the Government demands on the Reichs Bank and that this may have had something to do with Herr Hitler's sudden decision is contained in an article in the "National Zeitung", which says "By the appointment of Dr. Funk the unreserved support of the Reichs Bank for carrying out the economic tasks of the Government is guaranteed in the future.

"The Nazi economic policy allows capital only the role of a servant to trade and industry. This national socialist principle will in the future be the guiding line for the Reichs Bank."

Referring to Dr. Funk's past declarations and dwelling especially on the absurdity of political debts the article says that he will soon have the opportunity of submitting his views personally to the presidents of other State banks.

JAMSAHEB SEEKS SARDAR'S HELP

(From Our Correspondent)

BHUJ, Jan. 21.

It is understood from reliable sources that the Jam Saheb has sought the intervention of Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the people's struggle in his State. It is said that a special emissary from the Jam Saheb has gone to Bardoli to seek assistance from the Sardar.

It is further understood that the Jam Saheb is desirous of dealing sympathetically with the people's demands; but his Chancellorship of the Princes Chamber debars him from acting promptly, therefore he wants three months' time. On the expiry of his term he would be prepared to act upto people's wishes by the immediate grant of 50 per cent of their demands.

BRITISH PRESS ON DR. SCHACHT'S EXIT

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The "Daily Telegraph" also sounds the note of "a defeat for moderation" and considers Dr. Schacht's departure as a portent, which cannot be accounted favourable "either for domestic stability of Germany or more pacific developments of her foreign relations."

The "Daily Herald" wonders whether the change will precipitate a blow on either Catholics or foreign creditors or even Germanys internal capitalists.

The "Times" paying a tribute editorially to the financial wizard of modern Germany, as Dr. Schacht is often termed, is guarded as to the significance of the change but recognises that to "put it at the lowest it seems a victory for the advocates of credit expansion and complete regimentation of trade and industry over more conservative tendencies represented by Dr. Schacht."—Reuter.

DIVIDED OPINION IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

Opinion in financial quarters here is divided regarding the significance of Dr. Schacht's removal.

On one hand there is the belief that the German Government are aware of its dependence on Dr. Schacht's financial ability and the fact that he is retained in the Minister is interpreted as indicative of the fact that the Government has no intention of dispensing with his services.

On the other hand there are strong ideas as to the probability that some new policies are about to be launched, with which Dr. Schacht could not agree and it is pointed out in view of the trend of German foreign trade same drastic action is inevitable.

Meanwhile, his removal is not expected to have any immediate effect on national credit, though a less sympathetic attitude may possibly be expected when the present agreement comes up for renewal.—Reuter.

A party of British subjects and their Spanish relatives numbering 6 have left the port of Gandia aboard H. M. S. "Devonshire" for Marseilles.

CUTCH KISANS ASTIR

Pledge Support To Parishad: Meherally's Call

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, Jan. 21.

In spite of vigorous official propaganda, thousands of Kisans thronged the 'Khedut' Sammelan yesterday. Kisans were pouring in Bhuj from all parts of Cutch. All districts were fully represented and the city was full of ayars, kanbis, oswals and other Kisan communities. At 3 p.m. a procession of the Kisans started. After parading important streets of the city it terminated at the Sammelan.

The proceeding began with a song. Mr. Yusuf Meherally was elected president. He received a tremendous applause as he came to the rostrum. He addressed the Kisans. He said: "Kisans have been oppressed for centuries. The day of their deliverance has come. Unite and fight for the mother country and victory is yours". The speech made a great impression on the audience.

Thereafter the Kisans mounted the rostrum one after another and openly and courageously spoke about their various grievances with burning heart in their own typical language and offered their full support to the Parishad. Other speakers exhorted the Kisans to join the popular movement.

The Sammelan passed in all seven resolutions offering support to the Parishad in its fight for Responsible Government, observing complete hartal on January 26 and conveying their various grievances, etc.

The Sammelan terminated against scenes of tumultous enthusiasm after 4 hours' deleberations. A large number of Kisans enlisted themselves as volunteers.

ENTHUSIASM AMONG CUTCH KISANS

Meher Ali's Inspiring Address

BHUJ, Jan. 21

A vigorous speech that made a great impression on the assembled Kisans was made by Mr. Yusuf Meherally of Bombay, in the course of his presidential speech at the Cutch Khedut Sammelan (Peasants Convention) held here to-day.

Mr. Meherally declared that the Kisans had been oppressed for several centuries together and that their day of deliverance had come.

His concluding appeal to the Kisans to organise themselves and assert their rights by uniting in the fight for freedom of the country made a visible impression on the huge gathering of Kisans that the Kisans demonstrated their feelings by coming to the platform and pledging their support to the Prajaparishad in their own rugged rural brogue.

Thousands of Kisans thronged to the city since yesterday from many of the outlying districts and continued to pour into the city till morning.

At three in the afternoon a huge processions of all sections of Kisans, consisting of Ayars, Kanbis, Oswals and others was taken out through important parts of the city, terminating at the Sammelan pandal at Nagarwadi.

The proceedings commenced amidst impressive scenes. Mr. Meherally the President-elect taking his seat amidst ovations.

Among those who spoke at the Conference to-day were Messrs. Beharilal Anantani, Rasiklal Joshi, Kanti Prasad Anantani, Ghulabshankar Dholakia and others.

The Conference adopted seven resolutions offering help to the Prajaparishad in its struggle for constitutional reforms, pledging to observe complete hartal on January 26 and conveying their grievances to the Prajaparishad.

At the conclusion of the Shammelan, after four hours deliberations, the Kisans were entertained to a cinema show. Many of them enlisted as volunteers.—United Press.

Scare Works On Hendon

Rumour Of Blowing Up Aerodrome Keeps C.I.D. Busy

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Following the receipt of a message stating that an attempt will be made to blow up the aerodrome buildings, no 'planes will be kept on the hangars at Hendon.

The messages were 'phoned at midnight by an unknown caller using a public callbox at Millhill to the aerodrome Scotland Yard. All available C.I.D. men in the division have been sent to the aerodrome and twelve detective watched the hangars and other buildings, but nothing suspicious was found.—Reuter.

MAN WITH TONS OF EXPLOSIVES

Irish Dealer Remanded At Bow Street

LONDON, Jan. 20.

An Irishman who is alleged to have had three tons of "explosive substances" was remanded at Bow Street to-day. He is John Healy (40), a furniture dealer and a social club proprietor at Highgate.

The charge against Healy was that he had in his possession for unlawful purpose between Oct 1 and Nov. 5 two tons of potassium, and one ton of black iron oxide. The fact that Healy possessed these explosive substances was revealed following a police search of his premises yesterday.

Healy declared that he had the explosive substances for commercial purposes. He was remanded, bail being refused.—Reuter.

Kisan Conference At Bhuj

(From Our Correspondent)

BHUJ, Jan. 20

A Khedut Conference begins this evening. Thousands of kisans are pouring in the city from all districts. Special batches of kisans are coming on foot, in carts, on camels etc. City bazar is thronged with kisans. In the history of the Kisan Movement, this is a gigantic conference.

Rumours are spreading in the city that the State has decided to round up workers of the Parishad. Leaders are busy discussing final plans

After Dr. Schacht's Resignation In Germany

BERLIN, Jan. 21.

One of the first steps after Dr. Schacht's departure from the Reichsbank appears to be a move to strengthen Germany's trade and industry.

It is understood that it is Government's intention to make Germany's industry so strong financially, that Germany will be able to compete more freely in the World market. It is not yet known what steps Government is likely to take. Some circles believe that industry will be authorised to raise loans not exceeding about £160 million and banks, savings banks and insurance companies will have to contribute their share to this end.

Papers devote considerable space in paying tributes to the ability of the new Reichsbank President, generally emphasising that he will uphold the stability of German currency.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 2, 1995
Muslim: Jiltad 30, 1357
Parsi: Amardad 19, 1308
Hightide: 1-14; 13-07
Lowtide: 7-22; 18-55
Sunrise: 7h 15m
Sunset: 6h. 28m.

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. R. N. Naik B.A. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public discourse on Jnaneshwari at the Ashram Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

WORLI CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

The Worli Catholic Association will stage a Grand Variety Entertainment to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. at Worli Koliwada near the Bus Stand under the presidentship of Mr. Jos. Alex Dias B.A., LL.B., B.Sc., J.P., Solicitor.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Boys and Girls of all Bombay branches of Balkan-Ji-Bari. The All-India Children's Association will go to Ghatkopar to-day (Sunday), to meet children of and start a Branch at that place, leaving Dadar by G.I.P. train at 9 a.m. and return by about 11 a.m.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

To-day (Sunday), Mr. A. D. Lotlikar, will deliver a lecture in the Samaj Hall, Girgaum at 4-30 p.m. on the occasion of the Anniversary of Jivba Dada Kerkar when all are requested to attend

VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY AT BORIVLI

Under the auspices of the Swami Shri Vivekanandji will be celebrated at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday), at the Borivli Anglo Vernacular School, Borivli. Swami Shri Sambuddhanandji has kindly consented to preside.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND

The Bombay Ex. Service Town Band (Indian Army) will play, under the Directorship of Mr. E. Strip, a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday), commencing from 5-45 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. (S.T.).

THE NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "Chamberlain is leading the world to chaos" is the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. Mr. A. M. Coelho will move the proposition while Mr. Albert Elias will lead the opposition.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Foundation of Religion" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, on Sunday evening at 6-15 p.m.

SEVA DAL PARADE ON GOWALIA MAIDAN

A parade of Sewadals will be held today (Sunday) at Gowalia Maidan under the Presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman at 8-15 a.m. (S.T.).

Difficulties of the unemployed and Konkan passengers will be discussed in the evening near Worli Chawl at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

HYDERABAD PROTEST DAY

A procession will start from the Aryasamaj Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. on reaching Chowpati, a meeting will be held of Aryasamajists, Sanatanists, Varnashram Swarajya Sangh over which Mr. V. D. Sawarkar will preside.

Leaders of every section belonging to Hindus will speak regarding Hyderabad affairs and the Satyagraha that is going on. Resolutions passed by the All-India Aryan Congress at Sholapur and Hindu Mahasabha at Nagpur will be supported in the meeting.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"The Storm" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Cowboy and The Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"St. Martin's Lane" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Meet The Girls" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"Peck's Bad Boy with the Circus" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Mayerling" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show, at 10 a.m.
WEST-END—"Bazigar" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Flying Ranee" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Secret of a Treasure Island" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee today at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Daily Time as usual.
METRO—"The Great Waltz" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—Bramhachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-at 1-45 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

HINDU MUNICIPAL ELECTION BOARD

Under the auspices of the Hindu Election Board there will be a public meeting at Chowpaty to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T). on "The Municipal Election and duty of the Hindus" Dr. Savarkar, Pandit Dharmadattaji and others will speak on the above subject.

ROHA (KOLABA) HIGH SCHOOL PAST STUDENTS' UNION, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the above Society a social gathering will be held to-day (Sunday), on the terrace of Ishwardas Mansion (Gowalia Tank) Bombay, at 5-0 p.m. All the members of the Union and Past Students of the above High School are cordially invited to attend.

MAHIM DIST. MUSLIM LEAGUE

A public meeting of the "G" Ward Muslims under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Muslim League will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m (S.T.) at Dharavi in the Tanneries of Messrs. M. R. Shafi and Co

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law has agreed to be present.

AGA KHAN AT ISMAILIA BANK'S FUNCTION

An entertainment was given in honour of His Highness the Aga Khan by the President, Directors and Members of the Ismailia Co-operative Bank, Ltd., on Saturday morning at Hasanabad, Mazgaon, when His Highness enjoined on the leaders and members of the community to invest their moneys in this Bank shares and to help generally the Bank.

S. D. S. S. V. B. MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Shri Desha Shrimali Vanik Bandhu Mandal an Annual Social Gathering will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.) at Kandawadi in the Waghle Memorial Hall. All caste members are kindly requested to attend, Mr. O. K. Chodhri of Taloda will be in the chair

"FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING FREE AMBULANCE CLASSES."

Under the auspices of the Friendly Union Ambulance Senate of the St. John Ambulance Association a First Aid and Home Nursing Class in English will be started to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. on the premises of the Parel Central Municipal Marathi School, behind the Damodar Hall, Parel Tram Terminus Ladies and gentlemen wanting to join these Classes are requested to see there the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer Mr. D. S. Bharucha.

No Fees are charged for the above Classes and the Lectures are delivered by very experienced Doctors, illustrated by Charts, Skeleton Bones etc. etc.

Candidates getting very high number of marks, will be presented with very rich and valuable Prizes, whatever the committee may desire.

TEXTILE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Returns To Bombay

The chairman and members of Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee returned to Bombay yesterday after visiting Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Nadiad, Broach and Surat. The Committee will meet at the Town Hall in Bombay to-morrow and examine Mr. A. W. Pryde, Labour Officer Government of Bombay, "in camera."

Mr. R. W. Johnstone, Chief Inspector of Factories, will give evidence before the Committee "in camera" on Tuesday while representatives of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be examined on Wednesday morning. In the afternoon, Mr. N. M. Joshi will have an informal meeting with the members of the Committee. The further examination of Mr. J. F. Gennings, Commissioner of Labour, will be continued on Friday.

The Committee will leave for Khandesh on Sunday, January 29, and after visiting Jalgaon, Amalner, Chalisgaon and Dhulia, return to Bombay on February 4.

BAR-BENDER'S FUTILE ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY

(From A Correspondent.)
MATUNGA, Saturday.

A daring burglary was attempted in two places at the Braminwada, Matunga on Thursday night

The intruder first tried to force his way in a room in the ground floor of Akil Kunj at 4 a.m. by bending the bars of the window; but the inmates woke up on hearing some sound and the thief left the place not succeeding in his attempt. He next directed his steps to Narasimhabhuvan just opposite to the previous one. He broke the lock of the collapsible door and entered the room, removed a box and at the time of his departure one of the tenants of the building who was returning home, saw the man who dropped the box and ran. The tenant chased him and the burglar tried to assault him with a crowbar, but luckily he caught hold of the weapon. But the burglar escaped over the Harbour Branch Railway line.

Two crow bars, some ropes and pieces of cloth were handed over to the Kings Circle police the next day.

DEATH FROM BURNS

Draupadibai Babaji Salve (29) a resident of B.D.D. Chawl No. 5 Nigaum, who was admitted on Saturday with extensive burns died subsequently. It is stated that she poured kerosene oil on her sari and set fire to it.

"NEW SARASWAT UNION"

Makar Sankrant Gathering of the members of the Union will be held in the Hall of the Maratha High School (opposite Two Temples, Girgaon) to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. when Rao Bahadur Govind Sakharam Sardesai will deliver a lecture on 'Madhavrao Peshwa and the English'. Prof. Madhavrao Damodar Altekar M.A. has kindly consented to preside on the occasion".

BANDRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Annual General Meeting of the Bandra Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. in the Committee's office (Pinto Building) Hill Road Bandra.

The Agenda is (1) To elect the Office bearers for the year 1939-40. (2) To adopt the report and the accounts of the last year. (3) To elect two members on the B.S.D. Congress Committee and (4) Any other business that may be kept before the meeting with the permission of the Chair.

THE ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society a debate will be held in the hall to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. at Ismail House, Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9, on "Peace Is An Ethiopean Dream", when Messrs. H. R. Sani, and V. A. Lalani will speak for the proposition and Mr. A. H. Merchant, and Miss Shirin K Jessa will take the opposition.

Miss Meherbanoo M. Visram will be in the chair.

Title To Govt. Securities

Indian Merchants Take Grave View Of Situation

The serious situation created in regard to the title to Government Securities after the decision of the Privy Council came up for consideration at a meeting of the Banking Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Committee discussed the situation and decided to appoint a Sub-Committee to draft a resolution embodying the view of the Committee.

The personnel of the Committee include, Messrs. J. C. Setalvad, Gordhandas Sundardas, Mungaldas Mehta, Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, H. C. Captain, D. S. Captain and Maneck Pochkhanawala.

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD

Fazal Rahimtullah's Term Ends

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

The "United Press" learns that Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah has handed over charge of his membership of the Tariff Board

It will be recalled that he was appointed for a period of five years of active membership of the Tariff Board. His term now expired.

It is stated that the question of the appointment of the next Tariff Board for purposes of a fresh enquiry will be known after the fate of the Indo-British Trade Agreement is known.

If the new Trade proposals are accepted there will be no inquiry into the quantum or continuations of protection of the cotton textile industry. The Tariff Board will, however, be appointed next year to examine the continuance and extent of protective and excise duties on Indian Iron and Steel, since the Iron and Steel duties Act of 1934 expires in March, 1941 only.—United Press

REGAL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
*CHARLES LAUGHTON
IN "ST. MARTIN'S LANE"
with VIVIEN LEIGH
Romance, Comedy, Pathos in London's Theatreland!
Also Special Film:—
"CHAMBERLAIN—the Man of the Hour!"

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M
On the Stage:
THE GREAT
DR. AVARO
in feats of Thought-Reading and Mystical Illusions!
On the Screen:
"MEET THE GIRLS"
A 20th Century-Fox Comedy with JUNE LANG—LYNN BARI

BHABI

THE RECORD-BREAKER

GOES ON WITH UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

6th WEEK

of BOMBAY TALKIES' GREATEST TRIUMPH with India's New PRIZE-STAR:

RENUKA DEVI

AND

P. JAIRAJ

MEERA, MAYADEVI, and OTHER POPULAR FAVOURITES

THE PICTURE EVERYONE IS SEEING AGAIN AND AGAIN!

THE PICTURE "YOU" CAN NEVER AFFORD TO MISS!!

——:DAILY:——

4-30—7-15—10 P.M.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays: Special Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

ROXY

Don't Take DIVORCE— TILL YOU HAVE SEEN MINERVA'S SCREEN SENSATION

AT THE

KRISHNA DUBASH THEATRE

"DIVORCE"

HINDI 'TALAQ'

4th WEEK

Daily: 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15 p.m.

Sat., Sun., & Holidays Matinee 2-30

ON THE WINGS OF MUSIC!

—The LOVELIEST Love LYRIC EVER HEARD!

NINTH grand WEEK!!!

New Theatres' GREATEST Musical

THE STREET SINGER

STARRING:

SAIGAL & KANAN BALA

Direction: PHANI MAZUMDAR

Music: BORAL

DAILY: 4-45, 7-30 & 10 P.M.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2 p.m.

MINERVA

PLAZA

9TH PROUD WEEK!

TIME AS USUAL

PRABHAT Touch to Shri KRISHNA

GOPAL KRISHNA

Veteran Gujarat Congress Leader Dead

Thousands Join Balvantrai Thakore's Funeral Procession

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

Mr. Balwantrai P. Thakore, M. L. A. the veteran Congress worker and Vice-President of the Ahmedabad Municipality passed away this morning after a short illness.

This sad news spread to all parts of the city and suburbs like wildfire and leading citizens, Congress workers and many others rushed to the residence of the deceased to have a last glimpse of their beloved leader

Mr. Balwantrai was member of University Senate and was Principal of the Proprietary High School. He was enjoying responsible positions in a number of organisations. He was also ex-President of the Municipality and elected councillor for the last so many years.

All schools remained closed today as a mark of respect. Thousands joined the funeral procession which was led by prominent citizens.

THE LATE MR. BALWANTRAI THAKORE.

Red Letter Day For Aundh

AUNDH, Jan. 21.

To-day is a red letter day for the 76,000 subjects of the small State of Aundh. Responsible Government is being conferred on them by their Ruler With flags, buntings and arches the capital looks gay and busy preparations are in progress for the great occasion. The State Council meets in the afternoon and is expected to pass the third reading of the Constitution Act

Mr. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and other Congress leaders will be present. Peasants from far off villages are pouring into the capital.

At a public meeting in the evening the Raja Saheb will inaugurate the New Constitution and speeches will be delivered by Mr. Kher, Mr. Deo. Mr Deshpande and others.

It is recalled that the Raja Saheb announced the reforms on December 1 and the details of the New Constitution was published on December 31 based on the panchayat system, with a Central Assembly elected by indirect election through the panchayats.

The State will be administered on behalf of the Legislature by a Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not more than two Ministers nominated by the Ruler. The Government will be responsible to the Assembly and vacate office on a no-confidence vote by the Assembly. There will be one Judge of a High Court to whom appeals shall lie from Gram Panchayats.—A.P.

KHER TO ADDRESS AUNDH ASSEMBLY

AUNDH, Jan. 21.

The Aundh State Assembly commenced its session on Saturday morning presided over by Shrimant Jagannath Maharaj Pandit, a member of the Council of State.

Rajgumar Appa Saheb Pant Partinidhi, Minister of Education, Aundh State, moved the bill providing the new constitution for the Aundh State. The first reading of the Bill was unanimously passed by the Assembly.

The Assembly again meets this afternoon when Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, will attend the session and deliver the inaugural address.—A. P.

The Berar Provincial Marwadi Workers' Conference will be held on February 5 next A reception committee with Mr. Radhadevi Goenka as Chairman and Mr. Manaklal Modi, Secretary, has been formed in this connection.

WHO SAID "THE WEAKER SEX"?

HERE'S A YOUNG WOMAN PLEDGED TO ROOT OUT THE RATS OF THE UNDERWORLD — AND HOW SHE IS KEEPING HER WORD!

IT'S MAYA

in SAGAR'S FUTURIST DRAMA:

Service Ltd.

ALIAS "SEVA SAMAJ"

STARRING:—

★ SURENDRA
★ MAYA
★ BIBBO
★ YAKUB
★ ADVANI

SANKATHA, PANDE, HARISH KAYAM ALI

Directed By:—

C. M. LUHAR, B.Sc.

MEET THEM AT IMPERIAL

Daily 3 Shows: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

LAUGHS PREVIEWS
DID YOU GET THAT FUR COAT TO KEEP YOU WARM... OR QUIET?
CLANG CLANG
THE STRAIT-JACKET WORN BY ADOLPHE MENJOU IN 'THANKS FOR EVERYTHING' IS ABOUT THE ONLY GARMENT NOT INCLUDED IN HIS EXTENSIVE PERSONAL WARDROBE.
EVERY POSSIBLE ENTRANCE TO GLORIA STUART'S HOUSE AND GROUNDS IS GUARDED BY ELECTRIC BURGLAR ALARMS.

THE MOST ENCHANTING STORY OF AN ENCHANTRESS

Who Enchanted The Poor Pedlar and lured him to lower depths in life ---- !

BEWARE OF SUCH BEAUTIFUL WITCHES!

They may be around you --- This very moment! who can tell?

Shree Ranjit's symbolic screen sensation

Bazigar

reveals the enchanting story of the Enchantress

Starring:—

Ila Devi, T. Kapur, Khatun, Charlie, Begg, Chatterjee, and Anis

Directed by:—

M. VYAS

2 ND GLORIOUS WEEK

Daily: 4-45, 7-30 & 10 p.m.

Sat: Sun. & Holidays at 2 P. M.

WEST-END

Talkies ... Lamington Rd.

Intriguingly Different

In

MARATHI

PRABHAT'S "MY SON"

"MAZA MULGA"

at

CENTRAL

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Kathiawar Princes On War Path

CONCERTED PLAN TO CRUSH PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT: RAJKOT BACKS OUT OF SETTLEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, January 21.

The sensational story that all rulers of Kathiawar have united together to suppress the agitation of the States' people, has leaked out of the Agency Department. It is stated that a concerted plan of aggressive measures to break the settlement of Rajkot has been prepared.

It is understood that arrangements are being made for general arrests. Whoever seeks to enter the State from outside will be prevented from doing so.

The people on their side, are busy making large scale preparations to face the Rulers' aggressive steps.

PERSONNEL OF REFORMS COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Jan. 21.

It is reliably known that the State has decided on the following personnel of the Reforms Committee of Prajakiya Members: (1) Mr. Popatlal Purushotam Anda, (2) Mr. Popatlal Malvia, (3) Dr. D. J. Gajjar, (4) Mr. Mohanlal Mandan, (5) Dada Haji Vali Mahmad, (6) Mr. Hiptobhai Abdulali and (7) Mr. Bhayat Kesharisinhji.

It is further understood that as a protest against the States' present policy Councillors Jayantilal Jobanputra and Maneklal Patel will tender their resignations.

It is now definitely clear that the State is not prepared to honour the terms of settlement.

Support For Rajkot Bhayats' Demand

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Jan. 20.

Mr. Ranjitsinghji Harbhamji, President of Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat Girassia Association, has issued a statement to-day confirming the rightful attitude of Rajkot State Bhayats for a representative in the Reforms Committee He hopes Thakoresaheb will concede it. He further asserts that the demand for such a representative on communal and sectional basis are their birth right and sympathises with those demanding sectional and communal representation.

THAKORE SAHEB APPOINTS REFORMS COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Jan. 21.

The following notification has been issued under the signature of the Thakore Saheb:—"As observed in a notification No. 58 dated 26th December 1938, we are hereby pleased to appoint the following seven gentlemen representing all important interests in the State to work along with the three Officers of the State, whose names will be announced hereafter to work on a committee to draw up, after proper investigation, a report recommending to us a scheme of reforms with a view to associating the people more closely with the administration of the State."

The names are:—Popatlal Ananda Jadeja, Jiwansinghji Dhirubha Dada, Haji Walimohomed Popatlal, Malaviya Mohanlal Mandan, Dr. Gajjar and Haptubhai.

The Committee is expected to submit report after full and thorough inquiry

---

Heavy snow-fall is reported from Afghanistan during early January. On January 4 last the temperature in Kabul was 7 degrees.

A report just received at Calcutta from Raniganj states that one person was killed and several others injured as a result of a serious rioting there last night.

CIVIL LIBERTY IN FRENCH SETTLEMENT

Protest Against "Identity Cards"

KARAIKAL, Jan. 19.

Strong protests against the imposition of "Identity Cards" under the Foreigner's Act proposed to be introduced in the French settlements of South India were voiced at a public meeting held here with Mr. K. E. M. Mohamed Ibrahim Maracair in the chair.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Muslim Association and representatives of other Muslim associations were also present. Strong protests against the inconvenience that the "Identity Cards" were likely to cause among others, to Muslim women in purdah, were voiced.

It was ultimately resolved with a view to secure modification of the rule by representing the true feelings of the Muslim community before the authorities, to pursuade Mr. Kadar Mohiddin Sahib Maracair, the Town Kazi to intercede with the Government.—United Press

Mr. Innes, I. C. S., the New Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

IDEAL OF TRUE KINGSHIP

AUNDH, Jan. 23.

Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly who was invited by His Highness the Raja Saheb to be present at the inauguration of the new constitution to-morrow has wired regretting his inability to accept the invitation owing to prior engagement at Nasik and congratulating the ruler on living up to the ideal of true kingship, namely service of the people

Hon Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council who also regrets his inability to be present at the function, owing to prior engagements prays that the people would use the powers conferred on them by the new constitution for their real progress and prosperity.—United Press.

Major Campbell, at present will succeed Mr. Caroe as Resident in Waziristan.—A. P.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

A GOOD LOOKER LIKE YOU OUGHTA BE IN PICTURES!
MADELEINE CARROLL FORMERLY WAS A SCHOOLTEACHER.
GUESS GROUND 12-21
BEULAH HUTTON, THE NURSE IN "EVERYBODY'S BABY" HAD TO ACT AS STAND-IN FOR OTHER STARS FOR TWO YEARS WHILE FACIAL SCARS RESULTING FROM A CAR ACCIDENT, DISAPPEARED
PROCESS SHOTS (MOTION PICTURES PROJECTED ONTO A TRANSPARENT SCREEN FROM BEHIND) ENABLE ACTORS TO APPEAR IN ANY LOCATION IN THE WORLD WITHOUT EVER LEAVING THE STUDIO.
(Copyright, 1938, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Lady Linlithgow accompanied by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, visited the Umarkhadi Children's Home.

Millowners Urge Establishment Of Central Council

Viceroy Suggests Fostering Of Co-ordinating Spirit

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Millowners' Association waited upon the Viceroy at 12-30 p.m. to-day at Government House. The deputation was headed by Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thakersey, the Acting Chairman, with the following members:—

Mr. H. F. Milne, (Dy. Chairman), Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., Sir Hosmasji Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A., Messrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, B. S. Dabke, Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, R. L. Ferard, R. W. Bullock, S. D. Saklatvala, M.L.A., F. Stones, O.B.E., M.L.C., P. T. Harrison and T. Maloney (Secretary).

Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thakersey on behalf of the Millowners' Association "inter alia" stated:—

The members of our Association are fully aware of the very close link which exists between the fortunes of the Industry which they control and the prosperity of the tiller of the soil.

They realize that the Industry is almost wholly dependent on the home market, and that on the capacity of the agriculturist to pay for his cloth depend the activity and well-being of the Industry.

We have no intention on an occasion like this of dealing with any controversial questions, but there is one matter on which we desire to enlist the interest and attention of Your Excellency and of your Government. We refer to the necessity of bringing into existence machinery for the purpose of co-ordinating and planning the progress of social and labour legislation throughout the country.

According to the Government of India Act, industrial and labour legislation in respect of factories, conditions of labour, workmen's compensation, health and unemployment insurance and other such matters has been included in the "Concurrent List."

This being the case, it appears to our Association extremely desirable that some means of achieving co-ordination and central planning should be speedily devised.

The Royal Commission on Labour in India, realizing that the withdrawal of the unifying force exercised by the Central Legislature and Executive would make the problem very urgent and important, urged the establishment of a machinery which would conserve that unity of purpose and method which was vital to progress; and in 1935, a Resolution was moved in the Council of State recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council to take steps to establish an Industrial Council on the lines suggested by the Whitley Commission on Labour.

Government at that time stated that their attitude was sympathetic, but it was indicated that the time for the establishment of an Industrial Council was not then ripe.

We trust Your Excellency's Government will now give serious consideration to the question, and take early steps in consultation with the Provincial Governments and the Administrations of the leading Indian States to establish a Central Council for co-ordinating and planning industrial and labour legislation.

While fully recognizing the importance of the agricultural interest, we venture to express the hope that the many problems confronting the industries of this country will receive at Your Excellency's hands close and sympathetic consideration.

Viceroy's Reply

The Viceroy in the course of his reply said:—

You, sir, alluded in your address to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India for the establishment of an Industrial Council.

I yield to no one in my appreciation of the value of the recommendations of that Commission. Its report is a document of great and permanent value, and the recommendations contained in it are based on long and careful observation.

I would however say on the point which you have touched that I am myself inclined to regard the establishment of an Industrial Council on the lines which the Commission suggested rather as a means to an end than as an end in itself; and to feel some doubt whether conditions today are entirely ripe or entirely appropriate for the constitution of a permanent organization of the character contemplated by the Commission.

My own view is that the wise course for us to follow in India in present circumstances is not so much the establishment of a specific framework or organization in the hope that it will result in producing co-ordination, as the provision of opportunities outside and apart from any rigid framework which will foster and encourage the spirit of co-ordination.

I feel myself that if we can get those concerned together; if we can encourage them to pool provincial experience and provincial effort for the formulation of common policies for social and labour legislation; the creation of machinery should present a relatively simple problem; and the suggestion I would venture to put before you to-day is this: that we should devote our efforts rather to the fostering of the growth of a spirit of co-ordination than to the immediate development of a specific procedure or specific organization.

I am encouraged in this connection to notice the increasing volume of evidence in support of the view, to which my Government subscribes, that labour legislation in India should aim at combining a basic unity with the adaptability necessary to meet the diverse conditions of different localities.

Lady Linlithgow watching the youngsters' work on the mat at the Umarkhadi Children's Home on Saturday morning.

State drive of Lord Linlithgow from Victoria Terminus to Government House on Friday.

LADY LINLITHGOW VISITS CHILDREN'S HOME

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Lady Linlithgow, accompanied by Lady Lumley, visited the Children's Home at Umerkhadi at 10-15 this morning.

The distinguished visitors were received by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister; and the authorities of the institution who introduced them with important members of the staff.

After that Lady Linlithgow and Lady Lumley were shown round the different centres of the Home

(Continued on Page 33).

MAHATMA WARNS JAIPUR DURBAR

Ban On Bajaj Will Lead To All-India Crisis

Jaipur Methods Mean Death-Blow To Every Activity In Indian States

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

Jaipur authorities will not be happy until they have brought the Jaipur patriots to their senses For they have now banned the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal of which Jamnalalji is the President. Jamnalalji has released for publication his letter to the President of the Jaipur Council of State That letter should induce withdrawal of the order. But evidently the Jaipur Council, which I erroneously described as entirely composed of outsiders in my last week's article, but which I understand does contain four members from the State, is intent upon wiping out of existence every activity whether social, humanitarian or other with which Jamnalalji or his co-workers are connected.

WARNING TO STATE

This is the newest method of dealing with people whom the authorities do not like. I can only hope against hope that the Jaipur authorities will shrink from precipitating an all-India crisis. For there are three reasons which might well give the Jaipur question that character. Jamnalalji is himself an institution. He is, moreover, a member of the Working Committee of the Congress and its Treasurer. The method being adopted in Jaipur is too drastic to be suffered without a desperate struggle. If it goes unchallenged, it may mean a deathblow to every activity in the States when it is even remotely connected with the legitimate political aspirations of their people.

The curious thing about Jaipur is that the real ruler is a high-placed Englishman and not the Maharaja. Can it be that he represents the wishes of the central authority? If he does, what becomes of the recent declarations? If he does not, may an English Dewan initiate policies that may in the end spell disaster to the State itself? I understand that the Jaipur treasurechest is overfull. If the worst happened, it could stand a prolonged boycott by the people, that is, assuming that the modern weapons of destruction do not tame the people into submission. It is time for the Princes and the Central Government to evolve a common policy of action. Or is the Jaipur method the common policy of action, as some tell me it is? I can only hope that it is not.

JAMNALALJI'S LETTER

The order came as a painful surprise to me. At the station I had over an hour's chat with Mr F. S. Young, I. G. P., who was persuading me not to commit a breach of the order. I did not need much persuasion as in a discussion with Gandhiji, of the possibility of such an order being served on me, he had advised me not to break the order immediately but to consider the whole situation in consultation with him before taking any final step.

Accordingly I suspended my journey and proceeded to Delhi. After having conferred with friends and fellow-workers and finally Gandhiji, I have come to the conclusion that on the 1st of February next I should commit a breach of the order unless, before then, it is unconditionally revoked.

The authorities knew that a public appeal was issued by me on 1st November last on behalf of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal, of which I am President, that as famine had overtaken Shekhawati and other areas, relief work was to be undertaken by the Mandal to the exclusion of all other activity. They were also aware that on a newspaper report having appeared to the effect that civil disobedience was to be started in Jaipur I had issued a flat contradiction.

I do not know what had happened on or before the 16th December to warrant the passing of the order in anticipation of my seeking to enter Jaipur State. I note that on the same date a notification was published in the State Gazette to the effect that "an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide against instigation to illegal refusal to the payment of certain liabilities." Seeing that the order against my entry was passed the same day, it is reasonable to assume that in the opinion of the authorities I would be connected with the feared movement of illegal refusal of taxes. Surely if the authorities had any fear of my leading such a movement, they might have at least ascertained from me as to the truth or otherwise of the information in their possession. They knew me sufficiently to feel sure that I would not conceal the truth from them.

Indeed the authorities know I rendered help to them also during the recent crisis in Sikar consistently with my obligations to the people. They know that my offices were used entirely on behalf of peace.

My surprise may therefore be better imagined than I can describe it when I learnt from the order that "your (my) presence and activities are likely to lead to a breach of the peace and that, therefore, it is considered necessary in the public interest and for the maintenance of public tranquillity to prohibit your (my) entry within the Jaipur State." I have no hesitation in saying that the notice belies the whole of my public career.

I observed that I have been described as of Wardha. I hope this is a slip. For the Jaipur State, surely I am of Jaipur. I do not cease to be of Jaipur because I have interests in Wardha and elsewhere.

It has become a serious question for my co-workers and me to consider our position in the State.

The Praja Mandal was started in July of 1931 and reorganised in November 1936. It has a constitution. It has many distinguished men of Jaipur State as its members. It has hitherto carried on its activities within the four corners of the Jaipur law and submitted even to irksome and illiberal restrictions regarding meetings and processions.

But the order served on me has opened the eyes of the Mandal. It has come to the conclusion that it must resort to civil disobedience if civil liberty is not guaranteed and meetings and processions and forming of associations are not allowed without let or hindrance so long as they observe strict non-violence.

I should define the scope of our activity. There is no mistake as to our goal. We want responsible government under the aegis of the Maharaja. We must therefore tell the people what it is and what they should do to deserve it. But we do not propose to offer civil disobedience for it. We must, however, seek the redress of the grievances of all classes of the people; we must carry on constructive and educative activities. The Mandal has no desire whatsoever to preach non-payment of taxes at this stage. If we secure the co-operation of the State in our essentially peaceful and life-building activities and in the redress of admitted grievances, there never need be any resort to non-payment of taxes. But should it unfortunately become a necessity, the Mandal will give the State authorities ample notice of its intention to do so. For the Mandal stands for open, honourable and strictly non-violent methods. Therefore, what I am pleading for is full liberty to the Mandal to carry on its perfectly legitimate and non-violent activities without let or hindrance. If, however, this reasonable request is not granted before the 31st day of this month, I shall reluctantly be compelled to attempt to enter the State in spite of the order, and the Mandal will hold itself free to take such steps as it may deem necessary for self-expression consistent with human dignity.

I hold that to do less will be to commit civil suicide. I trust that the Council of State will not put an unbearable strain upon my loyalty and that of the members of the Mandal.

I have, etc.
(Sd.) JAMNALAL BAJAJ.
Camp Bardoli, 7-1-39.

The outbreak of cholera which spread in Kabul and other parts of Afghanistan, it is reported, has been controlled.

THE GUARANTEE
"My signature guarantees the absolute purity of EMU Tonic Wine and certifies that every wineglassful contains choice Australian Wine with the natural lecithin, phosphates of sodium, phosphates of potassium, combined with organic iron and iodine, in proper dietetic proportions, thus providing all the essential elements for the building of nerve, blood and brain tissues."
(Sd.) W. F. MELHUISH, D.Sc., Ph.D.,
Lecturer in Dietetics; Analytical Chemist.
Parkstone, Dorset.
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EMU
Life building qualities of EMU TONIC WINE have now come to be recognised and is acclaimed as a supreme Tonic and Body Builder and that is why leading Doctors and Hospitals now recommend EMU Guaranteed Tonic Wine.
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SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 1,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C,.... are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3,..... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 25th January, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full. in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

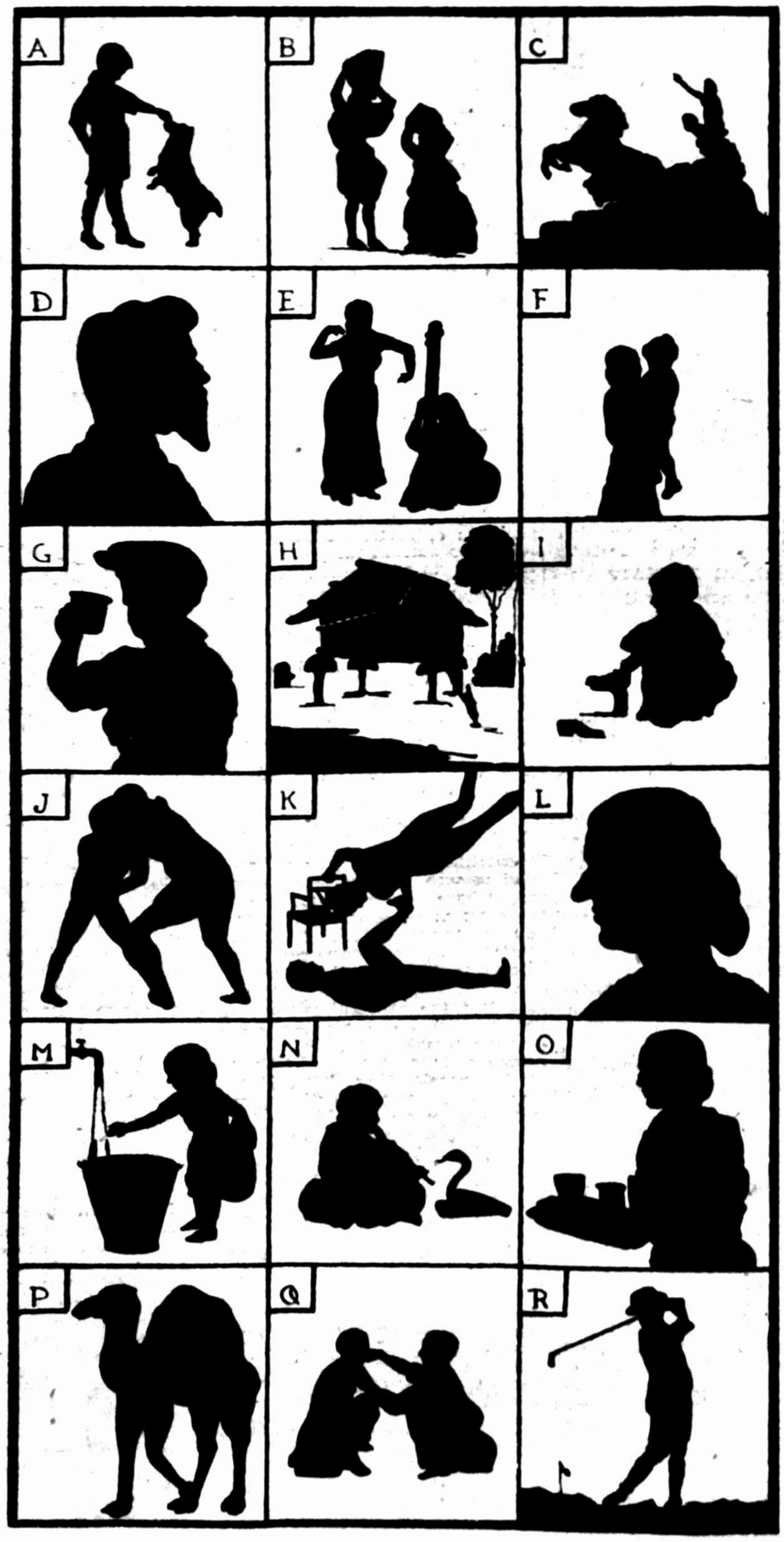
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on **Wednesday, 25th January, 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included** in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

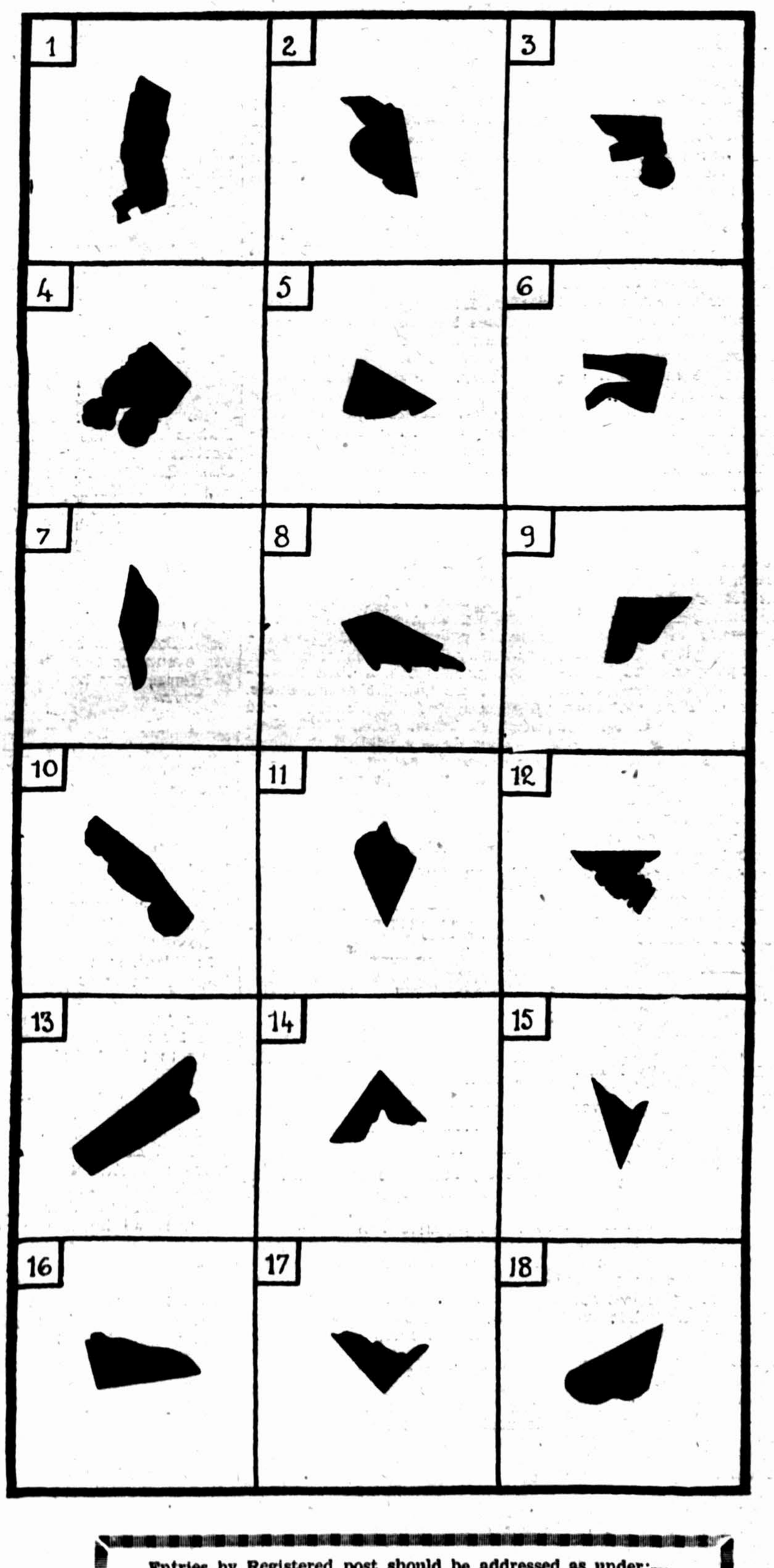
9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accept-



CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
25th JANUARY,
1939

(Extra Coupons See Page 47.)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



ed and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition 22/1/39

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R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"Street Singer"

New Theatres' Musical At Minerva In Ninth Week

Saigal's and Kananbala's melodies continue to entertain cinegoers at the Minerva Talkies where "Street Singer" is now running in its 9th week. It is one of the most entertaining musical films ever produced in India.

The next New Theatre's release, we understand, will be "Dushman" directed by Nitin Bose.

AUZURI TO APPEAR AT CAPITOL

Varied Repertoire To Include Seventy Dances

The latest addition to the list of exponents of the classical and traditional dance-art of India is Auzurie who, with her company of 30 artistes, will open a week's season at the Capitol from Saturday next.

After two years of patient study and research into ancient literature and historical monuments that have perserved specimens of the classical forms, Auzurie recently produced an extensive repertoire of as many as 70 dance-creations which, for the variety of the themes and the spectacular appeal of the production, is certainly notable.

FOLK LORE.

For the first time Auzurie has brought to the stage a great many popular legends and episodes from the Hindu mythology that have been hitherto left untouched by other artistes. She has equally drawn upon the folk-life of rural India as also the vast canvass of Nature which has provided a perennial inspiration for her art.

The musical side of Auzurie's programme is in the capable hands of Mr. Shantaram Manjrekar who had toured in Europe with Ragini Devi last year as her Music Director. Excellent vocal music is also contributed by several artistes, notably by Miss Anwari, the famous singer from Benares.

As was only to be expected, Auzurie and her fellow-artistes met with unusual success during their recent tour of Northern India, Gujarat and Kathiawar. In Allahabad, their last show had to be cancelled owing to the terrific rush of students and the general public, and the company had to give an extra performance in the town some days later after fulfilling their engagements at other places.

The troupe is under the management of Ramneek Productions.

Auzurie is a familiar personality in the Indian film-world. Her dances have been featured in numerous films, in one of which, New Theatres' "Maya", she had played an important character-role.

But it was the dance-art that had attracted her from her earliest years. Despite the opposition of her father, the late Capt. Gulzelar, then the R. M. O. of J. J. Hospital, Bombay, she continued her pursuit of the art with frequent appearances on the stage.

The lure of the film-studios then gave a turn to her career, but it was only a temporary phase. For the past couple of years, she has been pursuing her life's ambition with a passion and sincerity worthy of the noble art she aspires to make her own.

Auzurie is not content with the mechanical adherance to one technique or another. Technique, to her, is only a medium of self-expression. It is her own intellectual conception and ideals of the art, as also her highly emotional and sensitive soul that provide the psychological force that transforms the techniques into colourful patterns of varied beauty and subtle charm.

D. C. S.

Mickey Mouse Co-Starred With Premier Chamberlain!

Cartoons Used For Propaganda By British Conservatives

Mickey Mouse is being used by British Conservative Party headquarters as a co-star with Mr. Chamberlain and other Cabinet Ministers. Every week 150 film shows are given in halls all over the country, and political propaganda is cleverly sandwiched between comedies and cartoons.

Here is an account by a 'Reynolds' reader living at Clapham of one of these entertainments:

An invitation to a free film show on a bleak December afternoon was rather an attraction to those with plenty of leisure, and possibly limited incomes.

A plain card dropped into the letter-box gave no indication under whose auspices the show was run. So, thinking perhaps Lord Nuffield had widened his benevolent scope, I went along.

Women were in the majority, but there was a good number of men. Some were asked their names and addresses on entering the hall.

First, we had quite a good film of Will Hay's schoolboys.

The next feature was a picture of a cheap jack trying to sell his wares. Prominent in his small audience were two "working men." One was going to purchase something, but the other drew him away. They sat down, and one compared the cheap jack to the Labour Party.

Next, we had one of Walt Disney's Mickey Mouse films.

Then came a monologue, called "Common Sense," rendered with great vigour, and really very good—but the wind-up was also propaganda, and depicted one man with common sense and able to use it—Neville Chamberlain, the "Peace Maker."

HORRORS OF WAR

There followed a real Tory film, first showing the "Horrors of War," which they quite forgot to mention they helped to create by their sabotage of the League of Nations.

Contrasted with these horrible sights, they showed the "progress" made under the National Government, and claimed practically everything the Women's Guilds, L.C.C., and workers' organisations had obtained by years of work and self-sacrifice. There were pictures of happy children at play, drinking their "free milk" the National Government generously provided, physical drill, etc., pictures of slums being cleared and the beautiful buildings erected by the National Government, pictures of the depressed areas and a claim that they were gradually being eliminated by placing men at work. Finally, we had the Savings Bank bogey of 1931, claiming the great difference between the uneasiness prevailing then and the sense of security under the National Government.

The projector was then removed, and we had the grand finale. A woman took the chair, and the chairman of the Claphan Conservative Association then said his piece.

We all had a pressing invitation to support the National Government and maintain this splendid progress. The Chairman brought round free cigarettes, with an invitation to a whist drive.

"HER EVERLASTING READING"!

Why Bette Davis Got Divorce

(From Our Own Correspondent).

HOLLYWOOD, (By Mail).

Dance band leader Harmon O. Nelson was granted a divorce from blonde film star Bette Davis after he had given evidence that she preferred her film career to marriage. The suit was not defended.

"Bette frequently said her career was the most important thing in her life," Mr. Nelson told the court. He added he planned a holiday with his wife last summer, but she went on holiday with her sister instead.

He also told the court his wife read to an unnecessary degree."

"She refused," he said, "to put down a book even when company was present. On innumerable occasions she absented herself from the room to pursue her everlasting reading."

Bette Davis was one of the first Hollywood film stars to sign, in May, 1933, a clause in a film contract stipulating that there would be no divorce or separation suits for three years. She married Mr. Nelson in 1932.

TWO SOVIET FILMS

Featuring Lenin And Stalin!

A frank rewriting of history has been achieved in the scenarios of two films, Just released to the Moscow Cinema. Both "The Great Fiery Glow" ("Velikoe Zarevo") and "The Man with a Gun" feature impersonation of Lenin and Stalin during the 1917 revolutions, as did the film "Lenin in October," released last year. The first named had its premiere at Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre on November 6, with Stalin witnessing it. Last year's film kept Lenin to the fore, with Stalin only a half-emerging figure, quiet, vigilant, ever in the shadows behind his master. The two new films present a positively loquacious Stalin and one who sways the Petrograd revolutionaries as much by his eloquence as by his canny sagacity.

In "Velikoe Zarevo," produced by a Georgian film trust, the action turns on the struggle within the Bolshevik party between the March and November revolutions, with Zinovieff and Kameneff as the villains who are confounded in their plotting by Stalin. They are pictured as reduced to utter confusion by Stalin's oratory. Trotsky comes in for his measure of opprobrium in "The Man With a Gun," where Lenin is represented as telephoning Stalin warnings to watch Trotsky carefully for signs of treason and to dispatch him promptly if these appear.—"Manchester Guardian"

It's True!

Sabita, Moti, Badami To Work Together Again

It is reliably understood that Sabita Devi Motilal and Director Badami—the triumvirate that produced so many successful films—will be working together again under a new concern that they are starting. This should be welcome news to Sabita Devi's and Motilal's fans who have been urging them to revive the old screen team that has been so popular.

"BHABI" POPULAR EVERYWHERE

R. S. Chunilal On Impressions Of His Tour

No picture of the Bombay Talkies has made such a hit in Northern India as has been the case with "Bhabi". In these words Raj Sahib Chuni Lall, General Manager of the Bombay Talkies, Ltd., summed up the enthusiastic reception accorded to the company's latest release "Bhabi" in Northern India. Rai Sahib Chuni Lall has just returned to Bombay from a tour of the North and the following is his account of the events as they happened and the impressions he gained while on tour.

Rai Sahib was all smiles when he declared: Rs. 5,200 within the first week at Lahore was more than even 'Achhut Kanya' or 'Jeevan Prabhat (two of Bombay Talkies' most popular pictures) realised within this time.

At Lucknow "Bhabi" did equally tremendous business, Rs. 4,000 in the first week was a record at Lucknow with a much smaller population than that of Lahore.

Ludhiana is a small district town. Even most of the Bombay Talkies' popular pictures have never previously run in that station for more than a week. Contrary to this, "Bhabi" is running at Ludhiana for the third week now, with the possibility of a further extension. Benares and Amritsar have also risen above the level of any other picture in these respective towns

Delhi was another staggering success. The premiere at Delhi was a grand and impressive affair and everybody who was anybody was there.

Telephonic and telegraphic advices from Delhi at the moment bear witness to the roaring business 'Bhabi' has been uniformly keeping up, bringing the total of the first four days to the enormous amount of Rs. 5,000 a figure that has never been reached at Delhi and has never been believed to be possible. If such figures are repeated at Delhi, it is possible that with the passing of time Delhi will become as important a centre cinematically as Calcutta or Bombay.

The Press at Lahore, Delhi, Lucknow and practically all other stations has praised the picture in unqualified terms and it would not be surprising if "Bhabi" ran a neck-to-neck race with "Achhut Kanya", or "Jeevan Prabhat", ultimately proving to be Bombay Talkies' best proposition commercially.

The picture is now running in Bombay for the sixth week and it is expected to have a long run.

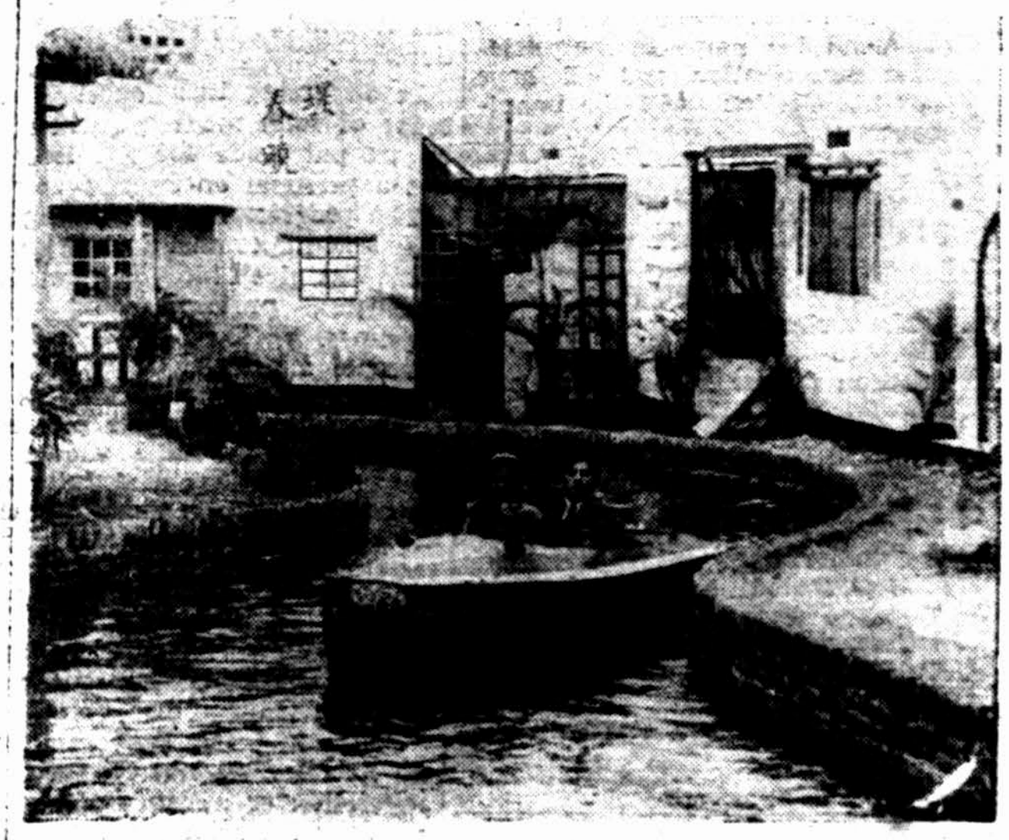
Film Flashes

Sushila who puts over a notable performance in "Mother India", at Opera Hou...

Aghajani Kashmiri, the author of "Vachan" who has written a short comedy for Minerva and is writing the story for their next production.

Jog and Meenakshi in "Bramhachari", now in its 21st week at Majestic.

The camera-crane, newly acquired by the W...dia Stu-...s, and their technical st...ff.



"Venice to Shanghai"—at "Have-A-Heart" Fete.

Chandni who is featured in Saraswati Cinetone's "It's True".

Auzurie who will shortly appear at the Capitol in dance programme.

I HAVE NO DESIRE TO RETIRE FROM CONTEST

Maulana Azad Withdraws From Contest

Commends Pattabhi's Name For Presidentship Of Tripuri Congress

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has issued the following statement:—

"My name is among those who have been formally proposed by the delegates of the different provinces for the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress. I am informing the Secretary that I have withdrawn my name.

"Owing to constant preoccupation during the past two years with the work of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, my health has suffered great deterioration I therefore feel that I am unable to endure the additional strain of the work and the responsibilities of Congress Presidentship

"I am delighted to find that Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's name has also been proposed He was about to withdraw his candidature under the impression that I would not withdraw my name; but I am glad to say that I have prevailed upon him not to do so. He is an old member of the Congress Working Committee and an indefatigable worker. I commend his name to the delegates for election and I hope that his election will be unanimous."

ORISSA CABINET AND SITUATION IN STATES

PURI, Jan. 20

The Orissa Cabinet met at 10 a.m. to-day till 12 noon. In addition to the Ministers all secretaries also attended the meeting.

The Premier again interviewed His Excellency at 1 p.m. and his colleagues also met the Governor individually.

It is stated in political circles that the discussion related to relations of the Province with the Orissa States.

The Premier being approached refused to make a statement.—A. P.

Outside Bombay Medicines will be sent by V. P. P.

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Subhas Seeks Verdict Of Delegates

PRESIDENT FOR TRIPURI CONGRESS

CALCUTTA, January 21.

That he had no right to retire from the contest and that he was placing himself unreservedly in the hands of his fellow delegates and would abide by their decision were emphasised by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, in a statement to the "Associated Press" clarifying his attitude towards the ensuing election of President of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

Mr. Subhas Bose says:—

"In view of the situation created by the withdrawal of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and after reading the statement that he has issued, it is imperative for me to say something on the subject of the impending Presidential Election.

In discussing this question all sense of false modesty will have to be put aside for the issue is not a personal one.

The progressive sharpening of the anti-imperialist struggle in India has given birth to new ideas ideologies, problems and programmes.

People are consequently veering round to the opinion that as in other free countries the presidential election in India should be fought on the basis of definite problems and programmes so that the contest may help the clarification of issues and give a clear indication of the working of the public mind.

An election contest in these circumstances may not be an undesirable thing.

Continuing Mr. Bose said, "Up till now I have not received any suggestion or advice from a single delegate asking me to withdraw from the contest. On the contrary I have been nominated as a candidate from several Provinces without my knowledge or consent and I have been receiving pressing requests from Socialists as well as non-Socialists in different parts of the country urging me not to retire. Over and above this there seems to be a general feeling that I should be allowed to serve in office for another term. It is possible that this impression of mine is not correct and that my election is not desired by the majority of delegates. But this could be verified only when voting takes place on the 29th January and not earlier.

As a worker my position is perfectly clear. It is not for me to say in what capacity I should serve. That is a matter to be decided by my (countrymen) and in this particular case by my fellow delegates. But I have no right to decline to serve if and when I am ordered to a particular place. As a matter of fact, I shall be failing in my duty if I shirk any responsibility which may be cast on me.

In view of the increasing international tension and the prospective fight over Federation, the New Year will be a momentous one in our national history. Owing to this and other reasons, if my services in office are demanded by the majority of the delegates with what justification can I withdraw from the contest when the issue involved is not a personal one at all?

If, however, as a result of the appeal made by eminent leaders like Maulana Azad, the majority of the delegates vote against my re-election I shall loyally abide by their verdict and shall continue to serve the Congress and the country as an ordinary soldier. In view of all these considerations I am constrained to feel that I have no right to retire from the contest. I am, therefore, placing myself unreservedly in the hands of my fellow delegates and I shall abide by their decision."—A. P.

LAND REVENUE REMISSION IN KOLABA

Karjat Peoples' Grievance Remains

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIBAG, Jan. 20

The remission of annas two in the rupee to Alibag, Pen, Panvel, Roha and Karjat talukas of Kolaba District announced by Government has been received with satisfaction by the people.

But they are anxious that parts of the District, very adversely effected by the November showers must be specially treated with complete or considerable remissions. Revenue Officers' orders in this behalf are anxiously awaited.

Although, khatedars in Karjat tajuka find themselves on a par with others this year, their last year's grievance remains. Their leader Mr. Bapusaheb Sugvekar learnt, in an interview from the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai that they should not expect any remission in last year's revenue even though the report of the Special Inquiry Officer, Mr. P. L. Bennie is said to admit mistakes in the local revenue official's returns and reports.

Mr Desai, however, offered to return the deposit of Rs. 500 which the Karjat khatedars were asked to keep with Government before the Departmental Inquiry was ordered

New Delhi—The hostilities between the Khans of Khar and Nawagal are continuing and it is learnt both the parties are makeing propagnda among the neighbouring tribes for raising support.

ATTAINMENT OF INDEPENDENCE

Tezpur Conference Suggests Ultimatum To British Govt.

TEZPUR, Jan. 20.

A resolution requesting the Assam Provincial Congress Committee to approach the All India Congress Committee to give an ultimatum to the British Government in India for the attainment of complete independence was adopted at the Tezpur District Political Conference held at Corahabi under the presidency of Mr. H. C. Barua, President of the Tezpur District Congress Committee.—United Press

COURT SEQUEL TO KISAN AGITATION AT RIORA

PATNA, Jan. 18.

The hearing commenced at Gaya yesterday of the case arising out of the Kisan agitation at Reora in Gaya district in connexion with bakasht lands which was followed by violation of the prohibitory orders leading to the arrests of a number of Kisans including Pandit Jadunandan Sharma a Kisan leader who is being tried under Sec. 379 I. P. C.

After presentation of the case for the prosecution the hearing was adjourned to January 23 for examination of witnesses.

Animated scenes were witnessed in the court premises and the town before the commencement of the hearing yesterday, according to a message from Gaya. Demonstrations by Kisans took place before the court and processions were taken out through the main thoroughfares. When Pandit Sharma was brought to court cries of "Chhor Do", "Set him free" were raised by the demonstrators.

Later, Kisan leaders including Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan and Swami Sahajananda Saraswati addressed a meeting of Kisans on whom they urged the need for demanding unconditional release of Pandit Sharma and others.—A. P.

CLUE IN BHATT MURDER MYSTERY FOUND

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.

The body of Krishnadev Bhatt, Chairman of the Tripuri Congress Water Works Sub-Committee and the Manager of Gokuldas Mills, Jubbulpore, was brought here and subjected to post-mortem, yesterday.

A slight clue of the assassin is now available. Investigation has revealed that a man called at second class booking office here when the train by which the deceased travelled was about to leave Allahabad and wanted a Second Class ticket for Manikpore. He was in hurry.

It is stated that second class ticket was not collected at Manikpur

Three Parliamentary Secretaries For Sind

KARACHI, Jan. 20.

The Sind Government have passed orders to-day appointing three Parliamentary Secretaries, two Hindus and one Muslim, three more Muslim Secretaries will be appointed shortly.

The appointment has created a defection in the Hindu Independent Party which is the Ministerial group, Seth Pratapral, an influential member having resigned. More are expected to resign on the assessment issue which is coming up for discussion on Monday.—United Press.

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SATYAMURTHI TO BE WARNED

Congressmen Must Not Advocate Conditional Acceptance Of Federation

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

It is understood that the Congress Working Committee at its Bardoli meeting expressed the view that no Congress leader should carry on campaign in favour of conditional acceptance of Federation and that in accordance with that view, Rastrapati Subhas Chandra Bose has been authorised to write to Mr. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly.—United Press.

HARIJANS IN THE PUNJAB

An Appeal To Mahatma Gandhi

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

Mr. Amin Chand, President of the Punjab Harijan Political League and Depressed Classes Youngmen Association, has addressed a letter to Mahatma Gandhi, copies of which have been sent to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel drawing their attention to the condition of the Harijans of the Punjab, who, according to him, are entirely on the mercy of the landlords and capitalists.

"There is no one here," Mr. Amin Chand says, "to take notice of the pitiable condition of these Depressed Classes.

"Of course no one can forget your kindness for bringing forth Harijan Sudhar movements, but unfortunately in the Punjab the movement is in the hands of such personalities who either look after their own interests or the interests of the Kisans only.

"We are driven out of villages like cattle and if there is any possible way for us to stay there, that is only by serving them like dumb driven animals.

"The so-called leaders of the Congress in the Punjab are always busy with their own party factions and do not pay any attention towards us. Moreover we are not given any chance to come into the struggle for independence of our country. In the last election for delegates to the Tripuri Congress not a single representative of the Harijans was taken on the Punjab Congress Election Board and the Working Council.

"With the British Government we are already disgusted. The Punjab Government is wholly and solely dominated by landlords and capitalists."

Concluding Mr. Amin Chand prays to Gandhiji that he should try to remove their difficulties and save them from oppression.—United Press.

LADY LINLITHGOW VISITS CHILDREN'S HOME

(Continued from Page 26).

where they witnessed the various activities of the children.

They also inspected the school conducted by the Home.

Their Excellencies spent nearly half an hour at the place.

VISIT TO INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow and Lady Lumley paid a visit to the Infant Welfare centre of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, De Lisle Road, this morning and were shown round by the authorities.

Her Excellency and Lady Lumley evinced a keen interest in the welfare work of the Society and the children under its care.

Lahore citizens appeared in the role of sweepers in the clean-up campaign started in that city on Sunday last. Photo shows some of the notable figures with brooms in their hands who participated in it.

Nearly 15,000 people were present at the meeting held at Kadia under the auspices of the Palitana State Praja Mandal, where a resolution was passed demanding responsible Government in the State.

Shri Krishna Hututu team [illegible] won the Hututu final (junior and senior) of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Solmint Scores Narrowly In Cup Event: Evans Scores A Double In The Saddle

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

A cold blustering wind which blew throughout the afternoon was not enough to keep people away from Mahaluxmi yesterday afternoon. The State Arrival of H. E. The Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow was the big attraction and the spacious enclosures and stands were taxed to capacity to accommodate the huge attendance which assembled.

A great sporting welcome awaited Their Excellencies as they drove round the course in the State carriage. It was the first occasion that His Majesty's representative in India graced the Mahaluxmi course with his distinguished presence.

The racing was in keeping with the importance of the occasion. The Linlithgow Cup, donated by H. E. The Viceroy fell to H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's French bred Solmint who was a popular winner. The finish was worth going a long way to see as neck and heads separated the first four.

The results again favoured the layers and the only favourite to score were King of Diamonds and Solmint.

Evans, with a double in the saddle was the most successful jockey. His handling of King of Diamonds was a brilliant piece of work for his mount was a beaten horse a furlong from home but came on again under his persuasive efforts.

Proceedings began with the Consolation Handicap, Division II Carrana a recent winner in similar company and Braces were the best backed, but neither was concerned with the finish. None So Gay capably ridden by Fitzgerald, beat Naidor in an exciting struggle, showing remarkable improvement on the form shown in recent essays. Talkless accounted for the beaten others.

The Melton Plate—a race of some importance for newly landed Arabs attracted only eight runners. Kolhapur regarded as a racing certainty, was a course scratching, and backers quickly made the Kolhapur bracket, represented by Dahman Suri. Malta and John Wilkes, the market choice. Assaf Mahmud purchased on the morning of the race by Mr. Ahmedbhoy, was also in gerat demand. In a pretty finish Shums al Iraq just beat Dahman Suri by a short head John Wilkes coming up with a nice run to secure a minor placing in front of Assaf Mahmud.

A GALLANT CUSTOMER

Backers made the correct picking in the Delhi Plate wherein King of Diamonds, was installed the favourite in a field of eighteen runners. Rio Rita and Sagban Pasha had their respective followings. Starlight away with a good lead looked like coming home, on his win but close home King of Diamonds, answering to the whip, got up in time to beat Mr. Morgan's grey by a short head. Evans on the winner rode a vigorous finish.

A slow get away extinguished any chance that Blue Tinsel might have possessed in the Khetri Plate. After The Duchess had made the early running Redouble hit the front and stayed there to win easily from Cherie. Eager Tit was a placegetter and is obviously a nice type who will train on.

Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's Jayant won the Khandala Plate in fine style beating the well favoured Amulet very easily. Pompom who finished fourth was awarded third place on the disqualification of Quicksilver. The winner who is in great heart at the moment has proved an excellent money spinner for his sporting owner. Evans had the mount and rode a well judged race on the Mystic Peak horse.

The race for the Linlithgow Cup aroused onlooker to the highest pitch of excitement. At the head of the market operations Solmint justified the heavy support accorded him on winning after a great struggle with Synagogue and Ticanto. Sibbritt rode the race of his life Driving the Son of Mint five year old witn the whip he just passed Synagogue in the last stride, a neck—it seemed just a head separating the pair at the important end. Ticanto added plently of life to the finish coming up with a nice run to take the third placing only a head behind the first two. Juvigny came from a long way back and only just missed a placing. Over a longer journey this good looking grey son of Xandover must be seen to advantage.

RAJPIPLA SUCCESS

Another desperate finish characterised the Consolation Handicap, Division I in which the hitherto luckless Mark You hoisted a winning flag for the Rajpipla establishment. Split from the winner by Fun of the Fayre late Muscadet, and beaten two short heads the well favoured Faughan Hill might have won had she not been baulked in her challenging effort.

A VERY EASY SUCCESS

We saw what manner of a good horse Dominic is when he won the Lansdowne Plate from pillar to post. There was some doubt whether the Black Abbot colt would stay the distance, but he set all doubts at rest by hitting the front and staying there to record out of the easiest successes of the afternoon. Levant ridden in check for nearly a mile was too late in the scene to trouble Ali Asker's colt. Vandyke deprived the well favoured Rough Sea of the third placing.

Trainer Ali Asker completed a profitable double when Twain in the Maharaja of Mysore colours brought off a 14-1 shot in the Yarmouth Plate. Few people gave the daughter of Essexford a winning chance in this mile run for she had never shown any ability over this distance. Obviously in the mood to gallop she hit the front soon after the start and running out her race with rare courage, held Budapest in a close finish. One of the best backed here Kingsbury finished on with determination and secured a minor placing. Weight stopped Knight Jill, also very considerably supported but this useful horse will soon pick up a race.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP. Div II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

The Raja of Akalkot and Srimant Jaysinghrao P. Ghatge's NONE SO GAY 8-12, Fitzgerald 1
Mr. E. D. Pandole's NAIDOR, 8-7, Naji Dawood 2
Mr. Sultan Chinoy's TALKLESS, 7-12, Y. S. Khan 3
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's RELIABLE, 7-7, Ramu Shinde 4

Won by 1|2 length, 1 1|2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 16 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 90 for win, and Rs. 28, Rs. 32 and Rs. 34 for places.

Winner trained by Khodayar Rustom.

Did not run: Jayant 8-8 and Mazarin 7-12.

Favourite: Carrana.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600.

Mr. Basheer Mahomed's SHUMS AL IRAQ, 7-13, Burn 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAHMAN SURI, 7-13, Cook 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's JOHN WILKES, 7-13, Brace 3
Mr. Saleh Hassan's ASSAF MAHMUD, 8-6, Evans 4

Won by shorthead, 2 1 2 lengths, neck.

Time: 1 minute, 36 1|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 127 for win and Rs. 26, Rs. 16 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by Aga Cumberally.

Did not run: Kolhapur 8-6 and Nazar 7-6.

Favourite: Dahman Suri.

THE DELHI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Messrs M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's KING OF DIAMONDS, 8-11, Evans 1
Mr. Morgan's STARLIGHT, 8-7, Obaid 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's WAFI HAMID, 7-7, A Orme 3
Mr. S. D. Abraham's JIRNAS, 8-3, Whiteside 4

All ran.

Time: 2mins. 5-4|5secs.

Won by short head, 1|2 length, neck.

Tote paid Rs. 41 for win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 37 and Rs. 41 for places.

Winner trained by A.L.J. Talib.

THE KHETRI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

Mr. Manton's REDOUBLE 8-0 Cook 1
Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's CHERIE 9-7 Obaid 2
Mr. G. McElligott's EAGER TIT 7-12 Evans 3
H. E. Sir Roger Lumley's BLUE TINSEL 9-2 Selby 4

Won by 2 lengths, short head 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 16 secs.

Did not run: Zenith.

Tote paid Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 22 and Rs. 77 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE KHANDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses. Starred in Class IV.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's JAYANT 8-2 Evans 1
H.H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's AMULET 8-12 Cook 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's POMPOM 8-9 E. Britt 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's QUICKSILER 9-0 Mahomed Khan 4

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, head, neck.

Time: 1min. 27 3|5secs.

Did not run Bhutnath and Pompein.

Tote paid Rs. 90 for win, Rs. 27 Rs. 24 and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

THE LINLITHGOW CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value £100 presented by H. E. the Viceroy and Rs. 13,500 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's SOLMINT 8-1 W. Sibbritt 1
Messrs. S. Bagree and Edgar SYNAGOGUE 8-0 Cook .. 2
Mr. F. H. Mehta's TICANTO 7-9 Selby 3
Mr. Edgar's JUVIGNY 8-2 Marrable 4

Won by neck, head, neck.

Time: 1min. 38 2|5secs.

Did not run: Zuyder Zee and Goudea.

Tote paid Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 20 Rs. 33 and Rs. 28 for places.

Winner trained by J. Thompson.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's MARK YOU 8-12 Selby 1
Messrs. P. D. & E. D. Pandole's FUN OF THE FAYRE 7-13 E. Britt. 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's FAUGHAN HILL 9-5 Burn 3
Raja I. Dhanrajgir's MINIVER 7-11 (cd. 7-12) Evans 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 114 for win, Rs. 34, Rs. 32 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 900; third Rs. 450. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. M. Ali Asker's DOMINIC 8-7 E. Britt 1
Mr. Manton's LEVANT 8-9 Cook 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE 8-2 Brace 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's ROUGH SEA 8-10 Selby 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 76 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 16 and Rs. 38 for places.

THE YARMOUTH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 1,350; third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's TWAIN 7-5 Whiteside 1
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's BUDAPEST 8-2 Cook .. 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's KINGSBURY 8-2 Burn 3
Raja I. Dhanrajgir's KNIGHT JILL 8-11 Evans 4

Did not run: Who's Who and Fred Stephens.

Tote paid Rs. 141 for win, Rs. 31, Rs. 20 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by M. Ali Asker.

Exercise Your Sacred Right Of Vote, Pleads Bhulabhai

An appeal to exercise their sacred right of vote in the larger interests of the city in the ensuing Municipal elections was made by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai while presiding over a Congress election meeting held at old Chikalwadi on Saturday night.

The candidates from the ward, Dr. Mrs. Mainibai Sukhthankar, and Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Vasantram Jamietram and Rajabahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal who were present also addressed the gathering.

ENGLAND BEAT WALES

LONDON: Jan. 21.

In the annual Rugby match between England and Wales at Twickenham, England beat Wales by 3 points to 0.—Reuter.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

8 A.M. Records.

12 Noon Sunderabai. 12-20 P.M. Orchestral selections. 12-30 Khan Saheb Nisar Husain of Baroda. 1 Lunch Hour music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 6 Pramilabai. 6-15 Gujarati Garbas. 6-30 Master Shantaram. 7 Tunes on Tarangs: Manahar G. Barwe. 7-10 Allah Rakha. 7-30 Gat Tora on the Tabla by A I R Instrumentalists. 7-35 Sunderbai. 7-50 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8 G. M. Durrani. 8-15 Master Shantaram. 8-30 Instrumental music. 8-45 Pramilabai. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Sport, by A.F.S. Talyarkhan. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 New Books, review by Wilfrid Russell. 10-5 Khan Saheb Nisar Husain. 11 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

8 to 9 A.M. and 12 Noon to 2 P.M. and 3-30 to 4-30 as in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s)

6 to 6-30 as in Bombay 1. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 to 11 as in Bombay 1.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc|s)

8 A.M. H.H. Chughtai—Bilawal. 8-10 Asad Ali Khan. 8-30 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 8-50 Surbahar recital: Asawri. 9 Afzal Husain. 9-30 Songs by Kunwar Mahendra Singh. Children's Mushaira.

12 Noon Records.

1 P.M. Programme from Lucknow. 1-32 World Famous Artists. 2 Adult education talk: Cottage Industries: Soap manufacture. 6 Chughtai and his orchestra—Tilak Kamod. 6-10 Afzal Husain. 6-30 Ustad Malang Khan: Gat Tora. 6-40 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 7 For Villagers only. 8 Story by Miss Said Ahmad. 8-10 Radhabai. 8-15 Recitation of Poetry. 8-30 Asad Ali Khan. 8-50 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 9-10 Duet by Aziz and Afzal. 9-50 F.F.C. Edmonds: Baritone. 10-10 Tara Sirkar. 10-25 Noelo Jones (Violin) and John Foulds (Piano) 10-45 H.M. Grenadier Guards Band.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

8 to 10 A.M. and 12 Noon to 2-15 P.M. and 6 as in Delhi 1. 6-10 Asad Ali Khan. 6-30 Sarod recital by P. S. Mukerjee: Hameer 6-40 Radhabai. 7 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 7-20 Film hits. 8-15 to 8-40 as in Delhi 1. 8-40 to 9-15 as in Lucknow. 9-15 to 9-45 as in Delhi 1. 9-50 Afzal Husain. 10 Radhabai. 10-15 Asad Ali Khan.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc|s)

8 to 10 A.M. and 12 Noon to 2-15 P.M. as in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

6 to 7 P.M. as in Delhi 1. 7 to 6 as in Delhi 2. 8 to 9-50 as in Delhi 1. 9-50 to 11 as in Delhi 2.

Calcutta—I Programme

370 metres (810 kc|s)

8-30 A.M. Angurbala. 8-55 Bhabatosh Bhattacharya. 9-10 Kankavati. 9-30 Bhabatosh Bhattacharya. 9-45 Manickmala. 10-5 Music Lesson, by P. K. Mallick. 10-45 Stage and Screen, by 'Spectator.' 11-5 New Mayfair Orchestra. 12 Noon Old-fashioned dances. 6 P.M. Church Service. 7-20 Bina Chowdhury. 7-40 Light: A humorous sketch. 7-55 Ratnamala Sen 8-15 and Shade. 9-5 For music lovers. 9-50 New Books, review by Wilfrid Russell (relayed from Bombay). 10 For music lovers (Contd).

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s)

8-30 A.M. to 12-30 Noon as in Calcutta 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s)

6 to 7-20 P.M. Radha Krishna—A playlet. 7-20 to 10-30 as in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc|s)

5 P.M. K. S. Subramania Bhagavatar: Vocal. 5-20 Shrimati V. Kalpakam: Vocal. 5-50 K. S. Subramania Bhagavatar: Vocal. 6-15 At Sub-Registrar's Office (Telugu). 6-25 G. Pydiswami & Brothers of Rajahmundry Nagaswarani. 7-10 A I R Carnatic Orchestra. 7-30 G. Pydiswami and Brothers of Rajahmundry: Nagaswaram. 8 Shrimatis Leela and Sarojini. 9 The news and weather report. 9-15 Place in Sun: For Jews, talk by E. J. Bingle. 9-30 S. K. Ramachandran, Grandson of Patnam Subramania Iyer: Vocal. 10-15 Karunajudumayya in Saranga and Narada Gana Lola in Adana.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc|s)

5 P.M. as in Madras 1. 9-30 A recorded programme. 10-10 H. Chatterjie: Tenor. 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc|s)

9 A.M. Records.

5 P.M. Hour with villagers. 6 Announcements in Hindustani. 6-10 Habibullah Kabuli. 6-30 Lala Rukh. 6-50 Khyber Radio Orchestra: Bhimpalasi. 7 Habibullah Kabuli. 7-25 Lala Rukh. 7-45 Dark doings. 8 Ek Hasrat Naseeb Musafir. 8-15 Lala Rukh. 8-25 Preet ki Reet. 8-35 Habibullah Kabuli. 8-50 Lala Rukh. 9-45 Musical miscellany.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc|s)

10 A.M. Announcements in Hindustani. 10-5 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 10-25 Banjo and Piano recital. 10-30 Chanchal Kumari. 10-45 Jhande Khan of Amritsar. 11-5 Umra Zia Begam. 11-25 Airvoice Orchestra.

6 P.M. Announcements in Hindustani. 6-10 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-15 Qawwali. 7-30 Jhande Khan of Amritsar .7-45 Umra Zia Begam. 8-5 Classical music. 8-20 Airvoice Orchestra Naghma. 8-30 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 8-50 Sarod, Clarionet and Tabla by Faiz, Feroz and Inayat. 8-55 Umra Zia Begam. 9-45 Musical Montage. 10-15 Chanchal Kumari. 10-30 Jhande Khan of Amritsar, Sitar recital. 10-45 Sindhi songs. 10-50 Kashmiri songs.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s)

5-30 P.M. Light melodies. 6 V. N. Thakar. 6-25 Gauhar Sultan. 6-45 Nawab Ali Khan. 7-10 Gauhar Sultan: Ghazals. 7-30 V. N. Thakar. 8 Nawab Ali Khan. 8-30 Lucknow Radio Orchestra: Maluha Kedara. 6-40 Gauhar Sultan: Geet. 9 Hamtarah Ghazlen. 9-45 News Books, review by Wilfred Russell (relayed from Bombay). 10 Nawab Ali Khan. 10-15 V. N. Thakar. 10-35 Gauhar Sultan.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 P.M. Cards on the table. 7-50 Pianoforte interlude 7-55 Religious service. 8-30 Orchestral Hour. 9-30 Sunday news. 10 Job to be done.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN AFGHANISTAN

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

A planned attempt to make Afghanistan self-sufficient in respect of cotton and cotton textiles is being made according to reports published in the daily "Islah" of Kabul.

A cotton company has been formed in the north of Afghanistan with a capital of 30 million Afghanis and import of large quantities of cotton seed has already been arranged by this company.

Cotton ginning factories are being started at four places. Work is in progress for opening a textile factory at Pul-i-Khumri with a capital of 51 million Afghanis and 1½ million Afghanis has already been spent on buildings.—United Press.

INCITING RYOTS TO STRIKE

Security Proceedings In Nellore

NELLORE, Jan. 19.

Security proceedings have been launched by the police under Section 107, of the Code of Criminal Procedure against Thotapalli Chemadu, Goda Pullgadu and 16 other Harijan agricultural labourers of Somarajuvaripalli on the allegation that they formed leaders of a group of about 300, organising strikes in the village against the ryots for securing higher wages and for various acts of alleged assault and intimidation against labourers of other villages who came to the village for labour in the ryots' fields.—United Press.

Bombay Presidency Olympic Games

Several Bombay Records Overhauled

The fifth Bombay Presidency Olympic Games were commenced at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday. After the usual march past by the assembled athletes, J. J. Jameson took the Olympic oath. Then Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the B.P.O.A. unfurled the Olympic Flag and declared the games open.

The various events in the programme were keenly contested and several Bombay records were lowered during the day.

RESULTS:

MEN'S POLE VAULT—FINAL

1. J.J. Jameson (B.C.P.), 2. D. B. Paltroan (K.A.G.), Height 10-ft. 8in. This constitutes a new record in Bombay.

MEN'S 400 METRES HURDLES FINAL

1. L. Romer (G.I.P.), 2. A. Miskeith (C.C.B.), 3. P. V. Menon. Time 1m. 5secs.

MEN'S 100 METRES RUN

1st Heat:—1. Salimulla (G.C.L.), 2. C. Rozario (St. X.). Time 11-1|5 secs.

2nd Heat:—1. V. G. Allen (G.I. P.), 2. M. Myer (C.C.B.), 3. M.A. Khan (G.C.L.) Time 11-2.5 secs.

MEN'S THROWING THE DISCUS —FINAL.

1. Zahur A. Khan (G.C.L.), 2. Somnath (G.C.L.), 3. N. C. Rebeiro (G.I.P.). Distance 117ft. 1in. (This is a new Bombay record).

WOMEN'S 100 METRES RUN—FINAL

1. Miss B. Loveday (B.T.C.), 2. Miss 319 and 3. Miss B. Griffiths (G.C.S.). Time 14-3|5 secs.

MEN'S PUTTING THE SHOT 16 LBS.—FINAL

1. Z. A. Khan (G.C.L.), 2. N. C. Rebeiro (G.I.P.), 3. Somnath (G.C.L.) Distance 43ft. 7in. (This is a new Bombay record).

WOMEN'S 80 METRES HURDLES —FINAL

1. Miss B. Griffiths (G.C.S.). 2. Miss B. Loveday (B.T.C.). 3. Miss F. Menashy (B.T.C.) Time 17-3|5 secs.

MEN'S THROWING THE JAVELIN—FINAL

1. N.A. Priestly (B.C.P.). 2. Somnath (G.C.L.). 3. N. C. Rebeiro. Distance 142ft. 9in.

MEN'S 200 METRES RUN—HEATS

1st Heat:—1. Salimulla (G.C.L.), 2. N. E. Dod (G.I.P.) and 3. V. Lazarus (B.C.P.) Time 22-4|5 secs.

2nd Heat:—1. V. G. Allen (G.I. P.), 2. C. Rozario (St. X.), 3. G. Balaji (B.C.P.) Time 22-2|5 secs. (A new Bombay record).

MEN'S 110 METRES HIGH HURDULES—FINAL

1. J.J. Jameson (B.C.P.), 2. F. W. Maartenez (G.C.B.), 3. A. Miskeith (G.C.B.) Time 16-2|5 secs.

WOMEN'S RUNNING BROAD JUMP—FINAL

1. Miss F. Menashy (B.T.C.), 2. Miss B. Loveday (B.T.C.), 3. Miss B. Griffiths (G.C.S.). Distance 12ft 5in.

MEN'S 110 METRES HIGH HURDULES—FINAL

1. J. J. Jameson, 2. F. W. Maartensz, 3. A. Miskeith. Time 16-2|5 secs.

WOMEN'S RUNNING HIGH JUMP —FINAL

1. Miss B. Griffiths, 2. Miss B. Loveday. Height 3ft. 8in.

MEN'S 800 METRES RUN—FINAL

1. K. C. Suvarna (K.A.C.), 2. M. Singh (G.C.L.) Time 2min. 1-3|5secs. A new Bombay record.

3,000 METRES RUN—TRACK

1. S. D'Souza, 2. N. Gracias, 3. L. Pereira. Time 9min. 47-3|5secs.

MEN'S RUNNING BROAD JUMP —FINAL

1. J.J. Jameson, 2. C. Rozario, 3. V. G. Allen. Distance 21ft. 1-3|4 inches.

WOMEN'S THROWING THE DISCUS

1. Miss B. Loveday, 2. Miss B. Griffiths, 3. Miss F. Menashy. Distance 46ft. 10in.

MEN'S 10,000 METRES CYCLE RUN

1. R. J. Mistry, 2. A. R. Havewalla, 3. B. Malcolm. Time 21min. 19-2|5secs. (A new Bombay record)

MEN'S 1,600 METRES RELAY 4 X 400

1. Bombay City Police, 2. St Xavier's College. Time 3m. 39secs.

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BOMBAY

ALL-INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Field Day For Favourites

Markers In Play

In the All-India Lawn Tennis Tournament twenty-one matches were decided on Saturday. Most of the engagements were in Men's Doubles and Marker's Singles. As on the previous days, they were mostly one-sided and the All-India stars crossed their hurdles without any difficulty.

Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

V. T. Kedar beat M. R. Row 12—10, 2—6, 6—4.

Ghous Mahomed beat V. T. Kedar 6—1, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Ghous Mahomed and Y. Singh beat M. Kaul and R. Nagu 7—5, 6—1.

N. Krishnaswamy and T. V. Ramanathan beat M. D. Petit and M. V. Bobji 6—4, 6—4.

Y. R. Savur and J. M. Mehta beat W. N. Ghorpade and S. S. Indulkar 6—2, 6—4.

R. C. Summerhays and C. W. Owen beat O. Sutton and K. H. Kapadia 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Iftikhar Ahmed and Prem Lal Pardhi beat G. D. Badgel and B. K. D. Badgel 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

Yuvaraja of Baroda and A. G. Gupte W. O. M. Dupleix and A. Jourde.

S. Narayen Rao and N. Rama Rao beat B. C. V. Mehta and L. M. Khatau 6—0, 6—1.

S. A. Azim and M. V. Deo beat M. N. Desai and D. V. Desai 6—0, 6—2.

Rasikkumar and R. Sen beat Shahebzada Attamahomed Khan and N. S. Talwar 6—4, 7—5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.

Miss Harvey Johnstone and Mrs. W. A. Bell beat Miss F. F. Talyarkhan and Mrs. P. S. Williams 6—4, 6—0.

MIXED DOUBLES

Miss L. Woodbridge and Y. Singh beat Miss Meharunnessa and Mahmood Alam 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Woodcock and N. Krishnaswamy W. O. Miss Kavasji and partner.

MARKER'S TOURNAMENT.

Nawab Din beat Sakharam Deoji 6—1, 6—2.

Ram Sewak beat Oomar Din 6—0, 6—0.

Sarju Prasad beat Aziz-ul-Huq 6—4, 6—8, 6—2.

K. T. Jadav W. O. M. E. Telegu.

Mahomed Rauf Khan beat Rahamutulla 6—1, 6—3.

Tamaskhan beat Baqi 6—3, 6—2.

National Scout Week

Opens On Monday: Lectures, Visit To Slums, Camp Fire Troops Parade And Rally

The National Scout Week under the auspices of the Hindustan Scout Association will commence on 23rd and end on 29th January, 1939. The programme is as under:—

Monday (23rd Jan.) evening: Lectures at schools by Principals or Headmasters; or Scoutmasters; or Scout Officials; or outsiders; meeting of Principals and Scouters at 5-45 p.m. at New Era School, Hughes Road.

Tuesday (24th Jan.), morning: Good turns at home: Sweeping and cleaning the house, cleaning the neighbourhood, taking younger brothers and sisters for a walk, helping household duties like washing clothes, cooking, sewing and mending clothes, fetching bazaar, etc., decorating the house.—Evening: Good turns at schools: Cleaning and decorating the class-room, cleaning the playground, conducting games for other children, attending to school garden, arranging school library, etc., giving gifts of toys to poor school children.

Wednesday (25th Jan.), Morning: Patrol good turns outside: cleaning Harijan or slum areas, attending the sick in these areas, visiting children's hospitals, giving games to poor children or at the Municipal playgrounds, feeding the poor; Evening: Good turns to animals:—Feeding home and school pets, attending to sick animals, visit to the Zoo or Panjarpole, instruction in animal life and behaviour by teacher or scoutmaster.

Public inauguration of the South Bombay Local Association by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai at 6 p.m. on the terrace of the Bhavataki Lodge, French Bridge, Chawpatty.

Thursday (26th Jan.), Morning: Helping Local Associations by getting members and distributing scout appeals. Evening:—Visit slums and play games with children and arrange Bhajans, Kirtans, camp fires etc., for the poor. Fraternisation with the poor, with other Scouts of any Association, etc. Route March through Bombay streets. Meet at the West entrance of the Gowalia Tank Maidan at 4-45 p.m.

Friday (27th Jan.), Children's Day:—Interest children in scouting, get recruits for scouting, train a Tenderfoot in some tests, play games (scout games) with children in the neighbourhood or in schools or at public playgrounds. Camp Fire, Shivaji Park, Dadar, 7 p.m.

Saturday (28th Jan.), Troop Day: Troop Parade, lecture on life of world or Indian patriots, hoisting of the Flag, and outings, singing national songs, troop merrymaking.

Sunday (29th Jan.), Morning: Mother's Day: Special good turn to the mother or any elderly lady in the house, or to any mother in the neighbourhood.—Evening: Grand Rally at 4 p.m. when the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai, will take the salute.

Strike Takes Communal Riot Turn

Assaults, Arrests And Stabbing And Police Cases Follow

ASANSOL, Jan. 21.

The situation in connection with the strike at the Raniganj Paper Mills is reported to be grave.

Eight strikers, including the Secretaries of the Asansol Congress Committee, the Bengal Paper Mills Workers Union and the Iron Steel Workers Union, Kidderpore, were arrested this morning.

Two women pickets were also arrested.

The police have started cases of rioting, assault and wrongful restraint.

ASSAULTS & STABBING.

Stray assaults and stabbing took place in various parts of the town last night between Hindus and Muslims as a result of which one Hindu died and 18 belonging to both communities were injured. Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated for two months prohibiting an assembly of more than four and the carrying of lathis and other weapons.

It is stated that the trouble originated from an incident in which a Hindu is alleged to have stabbed a Muslim. Members of both communities gathered and stray assaults followed. The Sub-Divisional Officer and the Assistant Superintendent of police, Asansol, arrived on the spot and brought the situation under control, dispersing the crowd.

PEACE COMMITTEE.

The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, arrived here this morning and made elaborate arrangements for guarding the town. Armed and ordinary police have been posted at strategic points.

A public meeting was held this afternoon addressed by the District Magistrate and the Assistant Superintendent of Police and leaders of both communities. A peace committee has been formed including members of both communities.

The situation is at present under control and no further incidents have been reported.—A. P.

GENEVA, Jan. 20.

The resolution on Spain declares that several of the air attacks, which had been investigated must be deemed to have been directed intentionally or by negligence against civilian population and notes with satisfaction.

The Spanish representatives' assurances that the Spanish Government will not take reprisals for aerial bombardment of which the civilian population of its territory is the victim.—Reuter.

True Test Of Non-Violence

Mahatma Answers Posers Of Public Worker In Orissa States

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

Everywhere in India there is a duel going on between the method of non-violence and that of violence. Violence like water, when it has an outlet, rushes forward furiously with an overwhelming force. Non-violence cannot act madly. It is the essence of discipline. But when it is set going, no amount of violence can crush it. For full play, it requires unsullied purity and an unquenchable faith among the leaders. Therefore, if non-violence seems to fail in the duel, it will do so because the leaders lack the purity or the faith or both. There seems, however, to be reason to believe that non-violence will triumph over violence. Things seem to be shaping so that the workers will see for themselves the futility of violence.

RIGHT OF SELF DEFENCE.

But a well-known public worker writes:

"The State method of dealing with Satyagraha seems to be different from the British method. The methods adopted in some States are too inhuman and brutal. Will non-violence succeed against such brutal methods? Is it not permissible for us to defend the honour and respect of our women? The ordinary law of the land gives us that right. Then why should we not exercise that right, when we are fighting such a brutal and inhuman machinery? I would like to be enlightened on these points.

I have carefully read and re-read your views on the murder of the Political Agent of Orissa States. I was rather pained to find that you made no reference to the terrible atrocities committed on the poor State subjects of Orissa. Is not the murder of the Political Agent a divine warning to the States authorities to be more merciful in dealing with the people's fights? After all, in between the State subjects and the Political Department, who deserves our sympathy more? If the mob was wrong in using violence against the Political Agent, was the latter justified in firing on the mob and thus provoking them to violence? And what about the terrible repression for which the Political Agent was responsible? I agree with you that the murder of the Political Agent is unfortunate, but who is responsible for it? If the ruling chiefs of Orissa had been properly advised and led by the Political Agent, and if he had not been party to the terrible repression, certainly the people would not have gone out of control.

WHO IS TO BLAME.

I agree with you that the event should be a warning to all of us who are conducting a mass movement in the State. But I fail to understand why you as the greatest apostle of truth and non-violence should not have also conveyed a warning to the Political Department of the Government of India, and especially the Eastern States Agency, that they should not adopt brutal methods in dealing with the States subjects' fights? I feel that the Eastern States Agency has been most brutal in dealing with the States subjects' fights, and the murder of the Political Agent is the climax of the brutal repression carried on by the Eastern States Agency. Indeed it is unfortunate, but the Political Agent himself was responsible for this. And if we are to show sympathy for the loss of life of the Political Agent, what about the two persons who died on the spot as a result, possibly of the police violence. If the victims of violence deserve our sympathy, why should not the victims of police violence deserve as much sympathy as the victims of mob violence? To me it looks that the Bazalegette murder is a warning first and foremost to the Government of India and the Political Department and also to the ruling chiefs and then to us."

TRUE TEST

Of course the right of self-defence is there and so is the right of armed rebellion. But after deep deliberation the Congress has abjured both and that for valid reasons. Non-violence is not worth much, if it is worsted in the face of the greatest provocation. Its true test consists in its capacity for standing any amount of provocation. If there were eye-witnesses of the rapes and if the witnesses were non-violent, why are they alive? If the rapes became known after the event, of what use is violence? The non-violent method is still open. The men may be tried or they may be brought up before the bar of public opinion, if there was any. To expose the criminals to mob fury would be barbarity.

A HOWLING WILDERNESS

The argument about the murder of the late Political Agent of the Orissa States is irrelevant to the issue. I was not called upon to adjudge the merits of the action of the ruler and the Political Agent on the one hand and the people's action on the other. It was enough for me at the time to condemn in unqualified terms the murder of the Political Agent not merely as a mark of sympathy, though that was deserved, but as an act of gross indiscipline and breach of the fundamental Congress policy. The misdeeds of the rulers have been exposed often enough in these columns. But they have not been mentioned for the purpose of drawing the wrath of the people upon the doers, but for the sole purpose of showing the people the way of dealing with them non-violently. Things were shaping themselves well in Orissa. I can quote chapter and verse in support of this assertion. This murder has disturbed the even course of the movement. Ranpur is a howling wilderness. The people, both innocent and guilty, are in hiding. They have deserted their homes in order to escape repression. For it will not be merely the actually guilty persons who will suffer

FRIGHTFULNESS

The technique of frightfulness in some shape or other is no doubt being applied and the whole of India has to be helpless witness of it. The authorities know no other way of dealing with murders of their officials, especially when they are Europeans. The non-violent method has been slowly educating them to know the new way. But I need not prolong the argument. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Both methods are being tried out in India. The workers have to make their choice. I know that India's freedom is possible only through non-violence. Those workers in the Congrses who think or act otherwise are wronging themselves and the Congress.

CONCEDE PEOPLE'S DEMANDS

Jam Saheb's Advice To Maharao Of Cutch

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ Jan. 21.

It is understood that the Jam Saheb has advised the Maharao of Cutch to concede the people's demands. Correspondence and telegrams, it is stated are being exchanged between these two in this connection.

It is freely stated that it was on the Jam Saheb's advice that the Maharao invited the Parishad's accredited representatives, Messrs Shoorji Vallabhdas and Yusuf Meherally to meet him.

It is further said that the Jamnagar Dewan's recent visit to Bhuj was in this connection.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURES OF MARATHAS

Rao Bahadur Sardesai's Analysis

"I need not cite instances of full cordiality and complete confidence existing between Muslims and Hindus for common aims, mutual interests and united efforts in the service of the motherland. The Great Akbar and a number of saints and politicians such as Kabir, Nanak, Abul Fazal and Faizi were fully imbued with this spirit of mutual help and respect. Thus did the two races mould the history of the past and thus will the two once more enact the history of the future, if only they evince the same spirit of tolerance and helpfulness. What wonderful achievements may they not put forth hereafter in common service of their motherland."

Thus observed Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai, the well-known Maratha historian, delivering the third of the Extension Lectures, arranged by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, in the University Hall, on Saturday evening. The subject of the lecture was: "The achievements and failures of the Marathas."

RISE OF THE MARATHAS

The speaker said that India, in the past ages on account of her diversity in races, languages and interests, fell an easy prey to repeated foreign conquests when all her boasted superior culture of thousands of years proved of no avail in the hour of peril.

The Marathas took their rise from their great Hero Shivaji, who carved out an independent kingdom in the face of the powerful Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. For nearly 150 years thereafter the Marathas ruled the destinies of India.

Dealing with the main cause of the rise of the Maratha power, the speaker said that since the days of Buddha, to Aryanise the world was the great mission of benevolence and goodwill by which the Bharat-Varsha was able to assimulate in her body-politic all the foreign elements. But the Muslim conquest assumed an entirely different aspect.

MARATHA QUALITIES

In the midst of dark gloom during the reign of Aurangzeb, Shivaji rose to fame and power by the intrepid stand he took against the mightiest monarch and founded the Maratha nation. The second great achievement of the Marathas was the war of Independence which they successfully waged for 17 years against the Mughal forces led by the Emperor himself. These twenty years represented the most glorious period of Maratha history. The war brought out the higher moral force of the nation exhibiting rare virtues such as heroism, administrative genius and devotion to high ideals.

Aurangzeb then tried to split the Maratha solidarity and the civil war between Shahu and Tarabai would have wiped away the good results of the war, had not Balaji Vishwanath rescued the situation. The Marathas in co-operation with the Rajputs finally succeeded in setting up Maratha dominion which advanced almost to the borders of the whole of India.

NO QUARREL WITH MUSLIMS

The Marathas did try to create a Hindupada Padshahi for India, but the ideal was more religious than political. They never entertained the ideal of installing a Hindu monarch on the throne at Delhi. They only wanted and claimed religious liberty, but did not care who ruled at Delhi. They had no quarrel with the Muslim community or religion.

Dealing with the failures of the Maratha, the lecturer said that the greatest blunder of the Peshwas was that they based their policy upon independent chiefships. The Jagirdars quarrelled among themselves and damaged national interests in pursuit of selfish aims. The enmities between the houses of Shindhia and Holkar proved the ruin of the raj.

NO WANTON DESTRUCTION

Another defect was the utter lack of method and organisation. Every Maratha was a ruler unto himself. They failed to preserve the old selfless national ideal enunciated by Shivaji.

The Marathas had certainly no artistic structures to their credit, but they had neither to their discredit any permanent signs of destruction. Instances of wanton cruelties were exceptions.

Any way, the speaker concluded the Marathas' was the most recent experiment in self-government, of which India should always be proud.

ROYAL INSTITUTE GATHERING

Attractive Musical Programmes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Annual Social Gathering of the Royal Institute of Science was held on Saturday afternoon at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall Bombay, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas presided.

Many distinguished people attended, among whom were scientists, educationists, journalists, students, their relatives and other guests.

The function commenced with an 'opening song' by the lady students of the R. I. Sc, which was accompanied with music played by the Indian Orchestra conducted by Prof Deodhar of the Indian school of Music This was followed by a Violin Solo by Mr. J. Nazareth who marvellously executed "Wictl classic" the piece de resistance of the entire programme.

An Indian Dance by Miss Kunda Ranade sent the house into raptures.

English Vocal Music by Mr. F. Sileardo, a Tableau a Saxaphone Solo, and a Fancy Dress competition, were the other items to which the audience was treated.

The Principal then made his welcome speech. After which the President in his address dwelt upon the immense strides modern science had made. Science had vastly contributed to the happiness of mankind and with its progress ran parallel the fundamental evolution of civilisation.

A vote of thanks was proposed and the programme was resumed with 'Fish Pond' which was succeeded by a Farce in one act. Miss Sheela Pandit then gave a performance of Indian music. The lady students of the R. I. Sc. executed a Garba dance.

There were also several other items and the gathering spent an enjoyable afternoon.

The guests were also served with light refreshments.

The function terminated with the singing of the Vande Mataram.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

Preparations are afoot in connection with the sixth session of the All-India States' People's Conference to be held at Ludhiana on February 15, 16 and 17 next.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President-Elect, who is expected to reach Ludhiana on February 15, will be taken out in a procession. Delegates representing Indian States are expected to participate in the deliberations of the conference.—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT DOWN
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CROSS-RATE DECLINES

BOMBAY: JAN. 21.

NEW YORK COTTON

A slight improvement was noticed in New York Cotton owing to better local enquiry. Prices moved in a very narrow margin, as there were no stimulating foreign cables.

LONDON EXCHANGES

The Sterling-Dollar Cross-rate opened at 4.68.15 and then gradually dropped to 4.67.31. The trend was easier.

Franc showed firmness and appreciated to 176.90 on good support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

	New York, Jan. 21.
Previous closing	8.50
To-day's opening	8.51
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	8.49
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

	Liverpool, Jan. 21.
Previous closing	4.82
To-day's opening	4.82
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	4.84
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 156-8
July August	Rs. 157-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 21.

The New York cotton displayed slightly better tendency following the improved local enquiry but the general enquiry was restricted due to dullness of Liverpool.

The trading in March commenced at 8.51 i.e. one point higher. Prices advanced on scattered trade buying, but business was generally limited in the absence of any constructive news at home and lack of stimulating foreign cables. Prices moved in a very narrow range closing finally at 8.49.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, Jan. 21.

In the local market Broach April/May opened at Rs. 157-6 but thereafter declined to Rs. 156-8 and the market closed finally at Rs. 156-10.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 21.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.48/8.47) 8.51/8.51
May (8.20/8.20) 8.22/8.22
July (7.94/7.94) 7.94/7.94

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

American January (4.83) 4.87
American March (4.80) 4.84
Egyptian January (6.98) 7.12
Egyptian March (6.81) 6.85

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Jan. 21.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop January February (£21 buyers) £22 1/8 sellers
Dunlop January (£24) £24
Lightning January (£22 1/2) £22 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 paid and buyers) 7 15/16 buyers
Forward April June (8 1/8 paid and value) 8 1/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay January February (£11 sellers) £11 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£10 1/8 sellers) £10 1/8 paid

METALS

Tin (£216 3/8 buyers £216 5/8 sellers. Steady) £216-1/4 buyers £216 3/8 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£14 7/16 buyers £14 9/16 sellers. Quiet) £14 1/4 buyers £14 3/8 sellers.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Jan. 21.
Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.67 5/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.67 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Jan. 21.
Previous closing	4.68.15
To-day's opening	4.68.15
To-day's closing	4.67.31

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Jan. 21.
Previous closing	177.19
To-day's opening	177.21
To-day's closing	176.90

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 21.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.15 but weakened thereafter on scattered selling to 4.67.81 with the easier trend.

Franc opened at 177.21 and then appreciated to 177.16 on good support but movements thereafter were restricted.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.237) 13.215
New York on Bombay (35.00) 35.00
Berlin on Bombay (87) 87
London on Milan (89.00) 88.80
London on Shanghai (0-8 11/32 nominal) 0-8 5/16 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-7) £7-8-8 1/2
Silver (20 1/16d) 20 3/4d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Jan. 21.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculators and India bought. Small business. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Jan. 21.
Spot	(20 1/16d) 20 3/16d.+1/8
Forward	(19 3/4d) 19 7/8d.+1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 21.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-7) £7-8-8 1/2

Dull.

Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/4 to £49 1/4) £48 1/4 to £49 1/4
Iron (102) 102

Wool Sales

London, Jan. 20.

Keen bidding with fairly good selection.

Greasy inferior to superior—
Lowest (0-8) 0-7 1/2
Highest (1-4) 1-3 1/4
Scoured inferior to superior—
Lowest (0-11 1/2) 1-1 3/4
Highest (1-11) 1-10 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

The Liverpool wheat market closed with March being quoted at 56d.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Excited Market In Jutes

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Jutes displayed one of most exciting market to-day and a further improvement was noticed amongst share prices that came into business and a large volume of transactions were recorded. Coals revealed no fresh feature. Teas secured neglected.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and other speculative issues kept more or less unchanged. Govt. securities also kept unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations.

Govt. Securities:—Three and half per cent Govt. Paper 98.

Reserve Bank 114/8 c div.

Jiyajeerao cotton 14/10.

Coals:—Amalgamated 24/4, Bengal 325, Burrakur pref 137, Katras Jherriah 25/8, New Beerbhoom 16/12, Talcher 1.

Jutes:—Albion 227, Alliance 232, Adamjee 11/1 ct Anglo-India 348/8, Bally 195, Barnagore 152, Auckland 188, Birla 17/12, Belvedere 370, Budge Budge 285, Champdany 158 small lot, Calcutta Jute 18/4, Chitavalsah 14/12, Clive 25/4, Cheviot 191/8 ex div, Craig annas 13, Dalhousie 338, Ft. William 247, Ganges 270, Gourepore 573, Hukumchand 7/2, do pref 83/8, Howrah 55/14, India 332, Kamarhatty 515, Kanknarrah 394, Lawrence 382, Naihati 339, National 22/13, Nuddea 48, New Central 306/8, do pref 143, Orient 85 ex div, Presidency 3/10, Reliance 64/8, Standard 280, Union 382, Soorah 9/12.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 5/15, Indian copper 2/2, Tavoy tin 1/5, Dalmia cement ord 9/6, small odd lot, do pref 95 small odd lot, Indian iron 30/5, Steel Corpn. ord 11/8, Britannia biscuits 7/10, B I Corpn. ord 3, Calcutta trams 17/6 ct Titaghur paper b ord 14/4 ct. Midnapore Zemindary 74, Purtabpore pref 14.

Debentures:—Three per cent 1968, Calcutta Improvement Trust 96/12.—A. P.

WALL STREET CLOSES WEAK

Dollar Encounters Continental Demand

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.

On the Money Market, credit continued to flow freely. Monetary ease was depressing for discount operators, who were faced with the old starvation levels, owing to Government's small offerings of Treasury Bills.

The market this week received only 22 per cent of the requirements, while the average rate of allotment was only a fraction over ten Shillings per cent.

On the Foreign Exchange Market, Dollar encountered general continental demand, owing to nervousness engendered by the latest developments in Germany and continued uneasiness regarding the Spanish situation.

Wall Street closed weak.

BOMBAY BULLION Latest Quotations

SILVER

	Bombay, Jan. 21.		
Silver ready	52	6	6
Silver Maha	52	3	0
Silver Fagan	52	0	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	37	1	6
Gold Maha	37	2	6
Gold Fagan	37	3	6
Sovereign	23	12	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Jan. 21.		
Wheat	4	9	0
Wheat May	3	9	0
Wheat September	3	8	9
Linseed May	5	3	6
Linseed September	5	5	9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July quoting at 54 1/8d. The trading was quiet and inactive in the absence of any fresh incentives with hardly any important transactions

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 21.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

3½% GOVT. LOAN Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 21.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 98 at 2 p.m.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 21.

The following are the maximum, minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov.	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	86	55	—	...	—0.7
Amraoti	84	63	—	...	—1.4
Akola	90	64	—	...	—1.4
Ahmedabad	89	62	—	...	—0.3
Ahmednagar	88	57	—	...	—1.2
Ambala	81	50	—	...	—1.9
Allahabad	86	53	—	...	—1.1
Benares	84	53	—	0.1	—0.8
BOMBAY	85	69	—	1.1	+0.6
Bangalore	83	57	—	0.3	—2.9
Baroda	91	56	—	...	—
Belgaum	84	60	—	1.1	1.1
Bijapur	87	65	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	88	64	—	...	—0.3
Calcutta	87	59	—	5.9	0.9
Cawnpore	88	55	—	...	—1.0
Calicut	88	75	—	1.5	—5.3
Colombo	84	73	0.7	15.0	—5.1
Cochin	87	75	—	6.7	—2.1
Delhi	99	50	—	...	—1.0
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	56	—	...	—1.4
Hyderabad (Sd.)	80	55	—	...	—0.2
Indore	85	60	—	...	—0.5
Jhansi	90	58	—	...	—0.8
Jubbulpore	86	53	—	...	—1.5
Jaipur	83	57	—	...	—0.6
Karwar	90	68	—	1.8	—0.4
Karachi	77	58	—	0.2	—0.3
Khandwa	90	63	—	...	—1.1
Lucknow	84	52	—	...	—0.8
Lahore	94	49	T	0.1	—1.0
Multan	75	52	—	...	—0.5
Mysore	86	63	—	1.0	—2.0
Madras	83	65	—	5.2	—17.9
Marmagoa	88	71	—	1.1	—
Malegaon	93	59	—	0.1	—0.9
Mangalore	88	75	—	2.1	—1.6
Nagpur	88	56	—	...	—1.8
Patna	84	51	—	...	—0.6
Patna	84	51	—	...	—1.8
Peshawar	57	46	0.3	1.5	—0.2
Poona	91	57	—	0.3	—0.9
Rangoon	91	65	—	11.1	+1.8
Ratnagiri	90	72	—	2.9	+1.9
Rajkot	86	55	—	...	—0.3
Surat	92	64	—	...	—0.3
Trichinopoly	83	68	—	4.3	—4.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Weather Report

POONA, Jan. 21.

Yesterday's western disturbance caused fairly widespread rain or snow in and around Kashmir and a low pressure area lies this morning over the region east of the Punjab to West Central India. A few showers are also reported in South Madras Temperatures are markedly above normal from Punjab to Central India.

Chief amounts of rainfall: Sonamarg three inches; Dras Two; Cherat one; Mercara threequarters; Murree and Drosh half. Srinagar, Skardu, Peshawar and Trivandrum quarter

Forecast: Until the evening of twentysecond: Fairly widespread rain or snow will occur in Kashmir, east and north Punjab, west United Provinces and isolated light showers will also occur in east and north Rajputana, Central India, East United Provinces. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-1-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.30 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.9 degrees 2.2 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.4 degrees 2.9 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 88 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, January 21.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 157|12 for Broach A|M delivery and in the absence of any buying prices declined to Rs. 157|2 on scattered selling. The tone of the market was quiet and operators are not inclined to increase business. Quo- inclined to increase business.

Liverpool Market opened unchanged and in the local market business being restricted Broach April|May was quoted at Rs. 157-4. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.
Broach April|May	157	8
Broach July|August	158	14
Oomra Dec|Jan.	145	8
Oomra March	144	0
Oomra May	144	12
Bengal Dec|Jan.	122	0
Bengal March	120	6
Bengal May	121	2

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Jan 20

SAKELS—	
January	12.22+50
March	12.64+14
May	12.84+09
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.02+03
April	10.15+02
June	10.23+02
October	10.13+04
GIZA—	
January	12.07+03
March	12.30+05
May	12.53+04
July	12.61+03
November	12.67+05

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Jan 21

Opening:—	
January	206.90+70
March	207.00
Closing:—	
March	207.00

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Jan 20

GIZA—	
Spot	7.33+6
January	7.02+7
March	6.85+7
May	6.90+7
GIZA No. 2—	
January	6.94+3
March	7.01+4
May	7.09+4
July	7.14+3
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.86+1
January	5.76+2
March	5.83+2
May	5.90+2
July	5.95+2
October	5.87—3
November	5.87—8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, January 21.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1 1|2d. to £7-8-7. London-Paris Exchange rate was 2 points down at 177.19. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.68 1|4. London Silver was unchanged at 20 1|16. There was small business and the market was steady. New York Spot Silver was 42 3|4 cents and Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0|8. London-Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52-15-3 and forward was Rs. 52-2-6. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-13-0. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited business and quotations were as under:—

	Gold	Silver
Ready	37-1-6	52-4 0
Maha delivery	37-2-3	52-2- 0
Maha teji mandi	0-2-6	0-9- 0
Fagan delivery	37-3-3	57-15-0
Fagan teji mandi	0-4-6	1-2- 0

LONDON METALS

London, Jan 20

Copper	£43 6 3
Lead	£14 10 0
Spelter	£13 17 6
Tin	£216 10 0

LONDON SUGAR

London, Jan 20

March	sh. 6 2 3/4d.

Small Turnover On Stock Exchange

TATA STEEL SHARES QUIETLY STEADY

Cotton Mill Shares And Cements Barely Steady

BOMBAY, January 21.

Yesterday Wall Street market was dull and with increased selling prices declined. U.S. Steel shares closed dollar one down while Anaconda coppers declined dol. 3|4.

In the local market there was scattered covering which help up prices, otherwise business was purely local and prices fluctuated comparatively within a narrow range.

It appears that in the absence of constructive news, general feeling in favour of lower prices is increasing but in view of satisfactory state of industry, there is less disposition to go short while Budget uncertainties are restricting buying.

The market believes that some kind of taxation is bound to come and until proposals are out, the market will be irregular.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 1362 and after declining to Rs. 1357 improved to Rs. 1380 on covering but later on demand disappeared and prices again reacted to Rs. 1370 where the market steadied.

Cotton Mill shares and Cement shares with restricted business moved within narrow ranges without displaying any tendency.

On the whole the market was dull with a hesitant feeling and trading was restricted. However it is suspected that professionals would not fail to influence the market.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

100 Ahmd. Advance	416	4
200 BOMBAY DYEING	871	4
100 CENTURY	238	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	231	4
100 COLABA	141	0
100 Coorla	95	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn	320	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-5-0	
100 Finlay	115	0
100 GOKAK	145	8
1,000 Hindustan	1,705	0
100 Indore	46	8
100 Khatau	106	8
100 KOHINOOR	261	0
150 Laxmi	512	8
250 Madras United	35	0
100 Morarji	135	0
250 Model	52	4
50 MYSORE	89	0
200 NEW GREAT	217	0
100 Oosmanshahi	40	0
100 PHOENIX	223	0
25 Sassoon Silk	73	8
1,000 Sholapur	3225	0
50 SIMPLEX	77	4
100 SWADESHI	217	8
100 Swan	105	8
500 Vishnu	1,187	8
1,000 Westerns	860	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	115	8
25-50 Central	33	8
500 Imperial	1,580	0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	383	12
50-100 India	148	0
100 Reserve Bank	114	12
5 Unions	5-14-6	
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	114	8
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	685	0
15-100 Jupiter	13	0
20 Mercantile	52	8
15-100 New India	36	12
200 Oriental	4,275	0
10-50 Vulcan	7-4	
ELECTRIC		
100 Ah. Old	139	6
1000 Andhra	1,385	0
10 Ajmer	11	14
50 Bombay Tram	120	4
100 Bombay Suburban	145	4
10 Broach	9	12
100 Karachi	190	0
100 Poona	170	10
100 Surat	180	0
100 TATA HYDRO	149	12
100 TATA POWERS	1,267	8
RAILWAYS		
100 Ahmedabad Prantij	955	0
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dn. Baramati	103	12
100 Gujarat	99	8
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0
100 Pachora Jamner	95	0
100 Sara Serajganj	104	0
500 Tapti Valley	747	8
MINING		
9 Burma Corp.	5	14
8sh. Indian Copper	2	2
10 Indian Iron and Steel	30	4
10 Shivrajpur	44	8
70 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1375	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	203	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	323	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 21

Bombay Dyeing (870) 867 871 870 873 870 871

Century (238) 238 239 238/8 238

Central India (231) 231 231/8 231/4

Kohinoor (262) 261 262 261/8 261

New Great (217) 217 218 219

Simplex (77) 77 77/4

Swadeshi (217/8) 218 217 217/8

Associated Cement (113/12) 113/4 114/4 114/12 114/8

Andhra (1385) 1385

Tram Ord (120/8) 120/4

Tata Hydro (150/8) 150 149/12

Tata Power (1268/12) 1260 1265 1270 1267/8

T Steel Defd (1372/8) 1362 1360 1367 1380 1375 1380 1365 1372 1371 1375

T Steel Ord (294) 292 293 293 296 294 295 295/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (159) 159 159/4

Bellapur (178) 178 180 179

B Steam (215/8) 215 214/8

B Burma (467) 464 463 466 465/8

10 Air Services	9	2
60 BELAPUR SUGAR	179	0
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	840	0
150 BOMBAY STEAM	214	8
125 B BURMA	465	0
8sh. Bombay Centy.	159	6
8sh. B. Petrol	3-11	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79	4
100 L. BLEACHING	124	8
50 Invest Trust	42	0
100 I. Radio Defd	390	0
100 I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100 Port Canning	69	0
40 Premier Con.	63	8
15 Scindia	18	8
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	43	8
PREFERENCE		
5 1:2 Amalgmad (T. F.)	106	0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	286	4
5 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	74	8
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	557	8
6½ p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	108	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	148	12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,603	12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207	8
1-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	717	8
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	102	9
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	106	8
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	51	14
7 p.c. Sholapur	80	8
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	0

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

Bank Of England Returns

London, Jan. 19.

	This week. £
Total bullions	127,000,000
Public deposits	12,300,000
(A) other deposits	156,600,000
Government securities	85,900,000
(B) Other securities	42,100,000
Notes and coin	59,100,000
Notes in circulation	468,000,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	34.98 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include bankers	119,900,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	18,500,000
Total deposits	168,900,000
Total securities	127,900,000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 21

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	98/2
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	99/2
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/4
3 per cent 1963/65	97/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59	104/14
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	118/6
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/8
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/14
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1943/55 Loan	115/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	130

Note:—Quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan 21

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 April/June

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/4
Bank's buying T T 284 1/4
Bank's buying D D 283 1/2

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,306
Bank's buying T T 1,328

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 63 3/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 63 5/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.68.12 20th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 21st instant
Hongkong London 1/3 21st instant
Shanghai London 0/8 21/64 21st instant
Java London 8.59 3/4 21st instant
London Paris 177.19 20th instant
London Belgium 27.70 1/4 20th instant
London Switzerland 20.72 1/4 20th instant
London Berlin 11.62 1/2 20th instant
London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 20th instant
London New York 4.68.15 20th instant
London Amsterdam 8.62 20th instant
London Italy 89.00 20th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-5 1/2 19th instant
Gold £7-8-7 20th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 19th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 20th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 19th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 20th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 19th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 20th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 19th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 20th instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 19th instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 20th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 20

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	75 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	89 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	106
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	110 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	114 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	106 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	69 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	97 1/2
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	107 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	44/4 1/2

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Jan 21

March	53.70
April	53.80

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

W. I. F. A.'s Reply To My Criticisms

(By J. C. MAITRA)

I am really very pleased to see the authorities of the Western India Football Association taking prompt notice of my last article on "W.I.F.A.'s move to crush Indian Football League." The Honorary Secretary of the Association has replied to it as follows:

"We have read with interest your Sports Jottings in the issue dated 15th January 1939, and whilst in full agreement with many of the points raised by your correspondent we do, however feel that there are many misleading and inaccurate statements which need clarifying and for the benefit of your readers and those interested in the game of Soccer I should be glad if you will allow me the courtesy of a reply which I trust you will find space for in the next issue of your paper."

STATUS QUO GUARANTEED.

"The heading of the article "W.I.F.A.'s move to crush Indian Football League" is far from the truth, which I am going to prove in a subsequent statement, but before proceeding to clarify the situation let me say that both the W.I.F.A. and the I.F.L. are still working conjointly for the benefit of the game on this side of India, and I am glad to say, with very happy and encouraging results."

"The bone of contention with your correspondent appears to be largely one of "representation on the Committee of the W.I.F.A." The "Gentlemen's Agreement" which your correspondent himself was a party to, has never been in any way distrusted, or threatened with extinction, this is confirmed by a minute recorded at a meeting of the General Committee held on Tuesday, 10th January 1939 a copy of which is given below:—

"Reference was made to the Amended Articles of Association and it was resolved that the proposed grant to the Indian Football League of the right to a seat by nomination on the Western India Football Association Committee is not intended to supersede the understanding existing between the two bodies whereby the Indian Football League shall have two representatives on the Western India Football Association Committee.

Indeed the Amendments have been so framed that it is possible for the I.F.L. to have even three seats on the General body. This fact is already known to the members of the I.F.L. now serving on the Committee of the W.I.F.A."

BELATED CLARIFICATION.

I thank the Honorary Secretary of the W.I.F.A. for enlightening me and the public on the subject. But I cannot be held responsible for the "inaccurate statement" in my article. The amendments proposed in the Constitution nowhere made it clear that the I.F.L. would continue to enjoy their right of representation as agreed upon. On the other hand, the Amendments distinctly stated that the I.F.L. should nominate only one representative on the Committee along with the University, and other bodies. I am not expected to know what passed in the General Committee. So I cannot be blamed for my ignorance. However, it is a pleasure to learn that the I.F.L. may have even three seats on the General body in the future.

TRANSFER RULE.

"We are in full agreement with your correspondent," the statement proceeds, "as far as the transfer rule is concerned, although we must disagree with him in his statement 'that the W.I.F.A. is legislating on other matters which vitally affects the Indian Clubs as well as the Indian Football League.' This is entirely wrong. The question of transfers has been legislated for the A.I.F.F. and the W.I.F.A. being a member of the All-India Body has no alternative but to observe their Rules and in turn administer them (like all other members) to those who come within their jurisdiction."

"It may however, be of interest to your readers to learn that this particular rule was very strongly opposed by the W.I.F.A. at the meeting of the A.I.F.F. held in 1938 and there is still every reason to hope that the efforts now being made by the W.I.F.A. with other Provinces of India will have the result of either rescinding the rule entirely, or amending in such a manner as to make it purely one for Provincial management, in which case the transfer rule now in existence will more or less suffice."

WHAT ABOUT IT?

I must thank the W.I.F.A., official again for the stand taken by his Association in behalf of the Transfer question. I hope their efforts to change it will be crowned with success ere long. But one vital point in my article which the official statement has conveniently ignored is the classification of the I.F.L. Tournaments in the junior category. If the policy of prohibition against the first class players and teams participating in the I.F.L. Tournaments is persisted in, it is sure to sound the death-knell of these competitions. It must be remembered that the W.I.F.A. itself has started two Junior Tournaments in the Northern part of the City in direct opposition to the I.F.L. If the latter are compelled to run on similar lines, these are sure to lose all the popularity they have gained so far. Therefore I would appeal to the W.I.F.A. to allow the I.F.L. to run their tournaments as they are doing to-day It is sure to do a lot of good to Indian football.

MANY THANKS!

"I am glad to learn however, that there is an "excuse" for the early management by Europeans in the City, as far as the game of Football is concerned. Your correspondent having given us the reason, namely 'that Indians did not take any interest in this game' is in itself a reward for what little we have accomplished to popularise the game. It is also true that your correspondent was one of the first Indian members of the Committee, and he has the congratulations of all concerned for the part he himself played in helping to put Bombay on the Soccer Map of India."

"It may also interest your readers to learn that in amending the Articles of Association, it has been the intention throughout to make provision to co-opt and nominate members for the Committee who are closely and actively associated with the game."

DUE TO I.F.L.

I am much obliged to the Hon. Secretary of the W.I.F.A. for the tribute paid to me for my services to Indian football. He has however omitted to mention the names of the other "first Indian members of the Committee who have been closely and actively associated with the game." As far as I am aware there was no other Indian member on the Committee from 1920 to 1930. It will be interesting to know the qualifications of the later members of the Committee as far as the game is concerned!

The Secretary is eloquent in his enthusiasm on the success of the Nadkarni Cup. But he forgets to mention that most of its is due to the tremendous activities of the I.F.L. However I shall not break any bones with him on this score. The I.F.L. can very well stand in its own reputation and glory by its incessant work in the field of Soccer. Only its activities must not be impeded by jealous rivalry and obstruction.

In conclusion nobody will be more pleased than myself to see the activities of the W.I.F.A. penetrating into the Districts and eventually becoming a healthy rival to the I.F.A. (Bengal) in the field of Soccer.

ART IN TRANSITION

(Continued From Page 17)

scheme of opening new art schools, the board should take stock of the quantity and quality of the prospective students of art. Encouragement to qualified artists to open their private schools in proposed areas will be an useful experimental measure, to enable the board to decide upon the necessity or otherwise of opening new art schools. All art schools, whether maintained or patronised by the Government, should be affiliated to the School of Art, Bombay, as a central institution.

Promotion Of Art

The promotion of art should primarily express itself in further development of and necessary additions to the existing departments of the School of Art. It should be noted that any organic curtailment in the curriculum of the school will deprive it of its comprehensive nature as a modern art-institution and will hamper the progress of art. The desirability of the knowledge of the Indian art of painting to students of other branches of art and more emphasis on the Indian element in architecture, sculpture, industrial and commercial art, cannot be underrated.

Versatility Of Artists

Indiscriminate and blatant indictment of the Western art by some artists reflects their chauvinistic tendencies which should have no 'locus standi' in the sphere of art. Art is an expression which knows no limitations. There can be no two opinions about the fact that an Indian artist must study the art of his country, but he should also be able to appreciate the comparative values of the styles and schools of art of other countries.

Art-Gallery

An independent art-gallery located in the heart of the city like the School of Art and easily accessible to students and the public is indispensable to the progress of art. The exhibits should record, in addition to contemporary art, the different stages of the evolution of Indian art from the earliest times and the trends and traditions of the art of other provinces.

Exhibitions And Collections

An annual programme of independent exhibitions of Indian art, industrial and commercial art in different localities of the city and other towns of the presidency if possible, a scheme for the circulation, among the public, of reproductions of a few but finest pictures executed by students of the art schools every year and coordination of industrial and commercial institutions with the system of art-education will be great assets to the popularisation of art. Private collections of Indian paintings and designs are not, in all cases, devoid of educative value. Such collections should be registered and made accessible to the students of art, if they cannot be diverted to the art-gallery.

"ELEPHANT BOY" IN NEW ROLE

Sabu Takes To Skating

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Jan. 7.

Sabu, the Elephant Boy, is expected to appear in a new role shortly.

He is training for the British Junior Figure Skating Championships which take place at Empress Hall Earl's Court, on January 23 and 24.

"I have been skating for 18 months," he told me this morning. "If, in the opinion of my instructor, Mr. Gordon Miller I am up to standard I shall take part this season."

Mr. Miller said Sabu will have a final try-out next week.

LEHARI GOES WRONG

(Continued from page 16)

ration which only men in desperate straits sometimes have; and a curious thought flashed across his mind. For his long-looked-for opportunity had arrived—so, at least, it seemed to him.

* * * *

He left the shop, on some pretext, hours before sun-down, and went straight to Jacob to communicate to him his plan and elicit his opinion thereon. The latter fully approved it as being most workable and said, "But it must be launched without a moment's delay. My car's ready—get in!"

They drove away to Seth Revchand Punamchand and Co., Jewellers.

* * * *

Introducing himself as Seth Madhavjee Premjee's head *munim* and factotum, he purchased a lot of costly jewellery—strings of the finest pearls, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and what not—to the tune of no less than forty-thousand rupees, ostensibly in connection with the impending marriage of his master's youngest son; and, addressing Seth Revchand, said,

"Revchand Seth! I haven't sufficient amount on hand to pay for my purchases. But Kakushet Halwai (whom you doubtless know) owes our Seth exactly forty-thousand rupees, which he has promised to pay this evening."

"Kakushet and Madhavjee Seth are both my personal friends, but I know so little about you beyond that you're the latter's head *munim* that I can't take any risk, especially since the amount involved's enormous."

"Have a 'phone here? Or, if you find that risky, in view of the recent scare of *mowalis* monkeying with it, let any of y'r trusted assistants accompany me to Kakushet's pedhi for the money."

"All right! I'll send my son Brijlal with you."

At which Lehari hastily scribbled two notes: One of them directed Kakushet Halwai to pay Rs. 40,000 (as being the latter's dues to Seth Madhavjee Premjee) to Seth Brijlal Revchand; and the other authorized Seth Brijlal to receive the said amount from Kakushet. Both the notes were written in the style current, under similar circumstances, among businessmen, and were handed over to Seth Revchand for perusal. The latter approved them but said, "Why these?"

"Kakushet won't be able to pay the amount till evening. It's now only 3-30. So y'r son'll have to wait a bit. I've important engagements elsewhere—can't wait with him. I'll accompany him just to dispel whate'er misgivings he may have about my bona fides by enabling him to ascertain—in my presence—if what I say's true."

"Brijlal! you heard what he said?. . . Well then, go with him to Kakushet's *pedhi* and bring the money."

* * * *

The car drew level in front of Kakushet's shop, and Lehari and Brijlal got down.

"Kakushet!," Lehari shouted from where he was standing near the car, "give the forty thousand you promised our Shet to this Brijlal Seth. I'm awfully busy—must fly?"

All right! . . . Come in, Brijlal Seth!"

Brijlal entered the shop, and Lehari and Jacob motored out of eye-shot.

"Sit down, Brijlal Seth! You'll have to wait for an hour at least, I'm afraid."

"Ne'er mind! I can wait."

"What d'you say to a glass of *sherbat*?"

"No, thanks. I've just had my lunch."

So saying, he took up the day's issue of "Matribhoomi" for reading.

* * * *

"Is it ready, Kakushet?", said Brijlal, an hour later.

"In a minute! The packing's almost complete, eh, Dayalal!"

"What packing?," cried Brijlal in rank amazement.

"What packing!", cried the other, amazed in turn.

"Good heavens! D'you mean to give all the forty thousand in rupees or what?"

"Rupees? What d'you mean?"

"Not rupees? What else then—notes?"

"What rot're you talking, man? Here you're—what's that?"

"A note to you from Lehari Seth," said Brijlal, handing it to the other.

As Kakushet read it, his face contorted in terror and dismay.

"Treachery, treachery! . . . You're ruined! . . . That scoundrel—blast him!"

Explanations followed soon; and the whole truth dawned on them both.

"Notify the police on the instant!"

So saying, Kakushet dashed to the telephone, and Brijlal followed suit.

IV.

The taxi drew up in Bhendi Bazaar near Amata Nagamuro, Dentist. "Hello! What's this?", ejaculated Jacob as he scrutinised the dispensary. "Lehari Seth! I see strange faces in there. Has he sold out or what, I wonder! Just wait here. I'll look in to ascertain."

He entered the dispensary and immediately returned in breathless excitement and cried, "Lehari Seth! My suspicions have come true. My friend has really sold out—good-will and all! I couldn't have foreseen it! We're ruined unless—"

"Speak out, you fool! Every moment's precious—don't you see?"

"You alone can save the situation! You'll have to make a terrible sacrifice, I'm afraid!"

"Name it, quick! Anything I can do?"

"Y'r teeth! You can mighty well pass for an old man."

"My what?"

"T-E-E-T-H! Have them removed!"

"All?"

"Yes all!—can't be helped!"

"Oh, God! Mercy, mercy!"

"Quick, quick! Not a minute to lose! Remember you're too deeply involved to back out. Should even the worst happen, I'll lose only the fortune, but you the fortune as well as y'r liberty—possibly y'r life through suicide!"

Suppressing a sob, the poor wretch asked, "How long'll it take, and how much?"

"Fifteen minutes—twenty-five rupees!"

"Can't you think out an alternative?", he whimpered.

"None! Poor chap! I'm so sorry! . . . But then, you can have a new set of pearly teeth for Rs. 30 only—Japanese make!"

"God's will be done!", he exclaimed tremulously.

"What the deuce're you staring at? Do it quick!"

"But what next?"

"Don't waste time jabbering! We'll look to it afterwards. That's it!"

* * * *

Feeling his toothless gums with his tongue, Lehari swung out of the dentist's and walked across to where Jacob was waiting in his taxi, when the latter shouted, "Here's the thief! Catch him!" and a posse of the City police pounced upon him from behind the taxi and pinioned him.

"Shwine! Thraitor! Villain!", he thundered against Jacob looking daggers at him.

"Don't expose y'r tender gums, my beauty! Don't open y'r mouth, my Boa Constrictor! Let me explain. One nasty turn deserves another. You deprived me of my job by slandering me, didn't you, my grandpa? I on my part —"

Before he could finish, the sleuths of law dragged Lehari along, kicking, swearing, imprecating.

(THE END).

"Can you think of anyone else we should send out engagement announcement to?"

PEARLS OF WISDOM

"Drain not the waters of thy well," says the Talmud, "while other people may desire them."

"Enter not anywhere, not even your own home without first knocking or making known your entering."

"Seven things distinguish the wise man from the ignorant one: The wise man—(1) speaks not before those who surpass him in wisdom and years: (2) Interrupts not another in his speech; (3) is not hasty to make reply; (4) asks questions that are to the point; (5) arranges his subject of discourse in orderly manner and speaks first upon the matter which is first in order; (6) admits that he has not heard of a thing, when he has not heard of it; and (7) always confesses the truth."

"Commit a sin twice, and you will think it allowable."

"The best steed needs the bridle and the most prudent man his friend's advice."

"Be careful about all that you see with your eyes for the principal deception is by the eye."

"Truth is heavy; therefore, few care to carry it."—"Jewish Tribune."

MATES FOR MARS

Mussolini's Propaganda Ministry has started a campaign under the slogan, "Marriage Awaits You in the Colonies," which is expected to induce many Italian women to go to find husbands in the Italian imperialistic armies. Complaints have been coming from Addis Ababa tha among the white population of 27,000 there are seven men to every woman. Strict inter-racial laws prohibit the marriage of whites with "natives."

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Stamp Collectors' Corner

Historic Highlights

BY MURIEL NISSEN

A panorama of Italian history, with Benito Mussolini serving as commentator, is unrolled in a new, extensive stamp set consisting of ten postage and three air-mail values. We see significant events or people from the founding of Rome in 753 B.C. to the conquest of Ethiopia in 1936. Each stamp is embellished with an original inscription of Mussolini, to which is appended a flourishing M in Il Duce's own hand writing. We submit the translations of these cogent comments.

The 10 centesimi stamp, in brown, pictures Romulus, the founder of Rome, marking out the

city with his plow. The inscription reads "Following the sign of infallible destiny," and the date 753 B.C. is included.

On the 20c carmine-rose, dated 30 B.C. appears the head of Augustus Caesar, greatest of the Roman Emperors. Rome had her period of greatest glory in the reign of Augustus and so firmly did he establish her power that it endured through two centuries of mediocre and sometimes vicious rulers. The fitting remark, "Co-ordination of all forces under the orders of one man" appears to the right.

The 25c green value is devoted to the immortal Dante, whom Mussolini describes as "The most lofty genius of poetry". The dates of Dante's life and death—1265 and 1321—form part of the stamp.

Christopher Columbus, "The most audacious navigator of the seas" is portrayed on the 30c brown, which bears the date 1492. Honouring Columbus, the most widely portrayed figure in philately, is something Italy waited quite a while to do.

"The most profound mind in the arts and sciences" would belong to only one man, he who is generally credited with being the most versatile person of all time—Leonardo da Vinci. The stamp is the 50c value in violet and two examples of the great man's endeavors are presented, a statue and a flying machine. The dates are 1452 and 1519, marking the span a truly busy life.

The Roman Empire came to an end in 476 when Odoacer proclaimed himself king of Italy, the first man to bear that title. His kingdom, however, was vastly different from the United Kingdom of today. It took many centuries for that unity to be achieved, during which Italy was broken up into many independent states, occupied from time to time by most of the European powers. Napoleon made Italy a French dependency and by finally blotting out all boundary lines awakened a feeling of nationalization among the people which was to lead to a unified nation. The period of consolidation was from 1821 to 1870. Many great men played a part in this work, but the two leaders were Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel II, grandfather of the present monarch. These men are portrayed on the 750 red stamp with the inscription "The passion for unity breaks out."

The dates 1915-1918 appearing on the 1.75 lira blue stamp are self-explanatory and the beautiful design reproduces the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Rome. Mussolini says, "The sacrifice was great but not in vain.

"The victory was won and forever," describes the entrance of the first Black Shirts into Rome in 1922, an event pictured on the 1.75L gray-black stamp.

The conquest of Ethiopia in 1936 made an Empire of the Italian Kingdom. The 2.75L stamp in blue-green bears a map of the conquered torritory on which is the crown of Abyssinia. The Cross, and Fascist symbol appear at the left and right of the central design. The comment is "An empire of civilization and humanity for the people of Ethiopia."

Victor Emmanuel III is honoured on the 5L red-brown. Mussolini says, "Of him I have no doubt," and presents the king's likeness.

The air-mail stamps are devoid of inscription. Briefly described they are: portrait of Victor Emmanuel III on 25c green and 3L brown. Dante, 50c dark brown and 1L purple; Leonardo da Vinci, 2L blue and 5L green.

Subway Honourtd

Three years ago Russia issued a very attractive stamp set to glorify the Moscow Underground Railway, or Subway. Now comes another set for the same purpose with streamlined designing. The new stamps are larger than the previous issue and while the designs are substantially the same, the treatment is much more impressive in the 1938 version. The station platforms are spacious, and beautifully designed, the station building, pictured on the 30 kopecs stamp printed in purple, is a gorgeous edifice. The remaining five values picture different aspects of the platforms and long vistas of subway tracks. These stamps are: 10k., brown violet, 15k dark brown, 20k gray brown, 40k brown, 50k brown.

First Day Sales

The Calvin Coolidge dol 5 stamp, issued in Washington on November 17th had a first day sale amounting to dol. 98,000. There were 15,615 covers cancelled, including 160 in blocks of four. Quite an expenditure, that, for one cover. Total number of stamps sold was 19,600.

A comparison with recent stamps of somewhat lower value may be interesting. The Rutherford B. Hayes 19 cent stamp, issued on November 10th, had a first day sale of dol. 16,418.85, representing 86,415 stamps. There were 54,030 first day covers of which 6,049 were blocks of four.

The 20 cent James A Garfield stamp, issued the same day, brought an income of dol. 17,160 for 85,805 stamps. There were 44,938 first day covers including 5,977 with blocks of four

Odds And Ends

A new addition to Japan's postage roster is a 10 yen stamp in red picturing the gate of the Toshio Shrine in Nikko.

Yugoslavia is preparing a stamp issue of four values for the benefit of the Women's Christian Movement.

Finland's new post office in the capital city of Helsinki will appear on a four markka stamp soon to be issued

Perak, one of the Federated Malay States has released four stamps picturing the boy Sultan. Values and colours are: 10 cent brown violet, 12c blue, 30c orange and 50c black and green.

Stamp Teasers

1. The temple of Luxor appears on what stamp?
2. What triangular stamp carries several revolutionary symbols (not Russia, as you might expect)?
3. Who was Zenobe Gramme and what country has honoured him postally?
4. What is the Cross of Cong and what stamp pictures it?
5. Where is Spitzenbergen, why and by whom has it been paid honour on a postage stamp?

Answers to Quiz In Issue Of Jan. 8

1. Daniel O'Connell was an Irish statesman whose labours were chiefly responsible for the Catholic Emancipation in Ireland. He is commemorated on a stamp of the Irish Free State, issued in 1939.
2. A stamp of Canada, issued in 1927 pictures five stages of mail transportation, past and present.
3. Cape Frio is in Brazil and is shown on a 1915 stamp of that country
4. The Victory, Admiral Nelson's flagship, appears on a stamp issued by Antigua in 1932.
5. A logging camp provides the design for a 1910 stamp of Newfoundland.

(COPYRIGHT.)

Kiddies' Village

San Francisco Exposition Plans Novel Show

'Once upon a time" will become a matter of amazing reality in the Children's Village at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay.

Construction of a four-acre village for kiddies is now well under way—a land dreamily removed from the machine-gun adventures of gangs and blood-and-thunder of Wild West gunmen Mother Goose and the Pied Piper of Hamlin will help to see that modern realism is kept out.

Virtually all of Mother Goose's fables and just about every fairy tale you've ever heard, will be represented in some corner of the village. Miss Muffet and her tuffet, Alice in Wonderland, Humpty Dumpty, Wynken, Blynken, and Nod, and dozens of others, all will be there.

There will be ice cream mountains, chocolate geysers, candy trees, johnny-cake bushes, fences of peppermint sticks, and a miniature train to "whoosh" you through a "jam jungle."

There will be a stadium in which 400 youngsters may watch children's sports, a marionette theatre, a flea circus and real live animal shows. For hungry kiddies, there will be Peter Pumpkin's Cafe, Children's Inn, and a Giant Milk Bottle to dispense drinks.

For parents' convenience there will be a "baby-checking" concession, where, under the guardianship of trained experts, registered nurses and a qualified doctor, children will be entertained, fed and taken care of while their fathers and mothers see the Fair.

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The National Week

To-morrow begins the greatest National Scout Festival of India. In Provinces and Indian States, in cities and in villages, the boys and girls will celebrate the greatest national triumph of 1938 in the service of India's young. The whole country will rejoice that our youth have been almost completely emancipated from the grip of India's unscrupulous enemies who designed in a most ingenious manner the enslavement and planned denationalisation of our innocent young. That their designs during the last twenty years have thoroughly miscarried can be realised from the utter collapse of the B. P. Movement and the disdain with which all sections of the country greet the self-seeking, aristocratic, anti-national leadership of that movement. The existence of the remnants of the B. P. Movement will only serve to prove the nature of two antagonistic movements that now remain one—"The Hindusthan Scout Association," in the service of the Motherland, the only and accredited united, National Movement, blessed by men like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Subhash Chandra Bose, Sir C.V. Mehta, Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, Pandit Kunzru, all the patriotic ministers of the land, and the leading educationists of the country; and the other—the B. P Association, in the service of the British Empire, holding loyalty to the Imperial Crown above loyalty to our Motherland, mainly supported by petty Indian States and the worn-out props of the Empire, the Nawabs and Knights of decayed aristocracy and men like Mr K. Sanjiva Kamath under the leadership of Sir Douglas Young and Mr Hogg.

The National Scout Festival is planned by the National Headquarters to put before the Indian public the benefits of the National Scout Week. To carry out this object, our Provincial Headquarters has spared no pains and all the Local Associations have been informed of the programme that will draw all the children of the Presidency into activity.

The last week saw Bombay city preparing for the Festival. All the Local Associations have planned their respective programmes and special meetings were held for scouters and members of the public who are interested. The National Week will see the official inauguration of the South Bombay and the Suburban Local Associations.

It is gratifying to note that a number of educationists of the city have agreed to address various schools and meetings during the week and also contribute to the Press various articles on the benefit of the national movement A large number of Graduates of the Sir D. J. Tata School of Social Work have offered to work for the celebrations, likewise a number of Harijan High School students and teachers and scouters attached to the various troops and schools.

In connection with the national week, thousands of appeals signed by prominent citizens in English Marathi and Gujerati will be distributed throughout the city. Following is the full text of the Appeal by the South Bombay and Suburban Local Associations

An Appeal To The Citizens Of Bombay

The general public of Bombay will have been fully aware of the pressing demand for the nationalisation of the Scout Movement since May 1937, which resulted in the two Scout Round Table Conferences at Allahabad. As a result of these Conferences far reaching changes have been introduced in the Scout Organisation of the country resulting in an independent non-official and national movement under the name of the Hindusthan Scout Association.

As a result of the Conferences, the movement has been completely deofficialised and democratised, and is entirely a non-political, non-sectarian and purely an educational movement. Its training has been remoulded on national and patriotic lines to suit the needs of the country, and the Association is now entirely in the hands of our own trusted leaders and has the good fortune to receive the full sympathy and financial support of the National Governments of the Country.

The Hindusthan Scout Association has now taken upon itself the services of organising not only the boyhood of our country, but is also pledged to organise a parallel National Girl Scout Movement too

In Bombay, the old Provincial Boy Scout Association, the branch of the old Seva Samiti, the Bombay Municipal Scout Association and the Indian National Scout Association, which was started about a year ago, have now all merged together into the Hindusthan Scout Association. Bombay Presidency, which has had the blessings both of the Government of Bombay and also of leaders, educationists and leading citizens of all communities and in all walks of life

To guide and support the Scout training effectively and efficiently in the city of Bombay and Suburbs, it has been decided to have three Local Scout Associations for Bombay North, South and the Suburban area. Every citizen of this city who has the welfare of the youth at heart is eligible to join these Local Associations.

The Hindusthan Scout Association has been welcomed by the unanimous voice of all patriotic Indians We, the undersigned, appeal to our citizens to maintain the proud and patriotic traditions of the "urbs prima" in India, and ask for the united support of all communities and shades of opinion, and hope that the patriotic citizens of Bombay will join the Local Association in large numbers. The success of our efforts does not rest only on the great welcome the boys and girls of the city have given to us, but will depend largely on the sympathy and support of the people in the shape of financial and material assistance as well as in the willingness to help in organising and building up a great national edifice in Bombay

With the full confidence and hope that the co-operation will be forthcoming of all the citizens in the noble cause of training the younger generation in patriotic and selfless citizenship.

Photographs Competition

As many scouts and scouters will take photographs during the National celebrations. Aries offers a gift of a splendid scout volume to the best photograph sent to "Aries", c/o "The Bombay Chronicle," Fort. Other photographs that will be published will be paid for.

An Appeal To Scouts:

Scouters, scout leaders and teachers are requested to send to "Aries", National Scouts, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle," brief reports of the various activities undertaken by Local Associations, Groups and Patrols during the National Scout Week celebrations.

An "At Home."

There will be an "At Home" to Principals of schools and scouters on Monday, 23rd January 1939, at 5-45 p.m., at the New Era School, Hughes Road. All Principals and scouters are cordially invited.

Summary Of The National Week Programme

Monday, 23rd Evening: Local and school meetings.

Principals and Scouters meeting at New Era School, 5-45 p.m.

Tuesday, 24th Morning: Good turns at home.

Evening: Good turns at school.

Wednesday 25th Morning: Patrol good turns.

Evening: Good turns to animals.

Thursday 26th: Good turns to Local Associations.

Enrolling members.

Evening: Troop public service.

Friday, 27th: Children's Day and Route March.

Saturday, 28th: Troop Parades and Flag Salutation.

Sunday, 29th Morning: Mother's Day.

Evening: Grand Rally at Gilder Tank, 4 p.m.

Practical work.

Scouters learning handicrafts during spare time.

The First Scoutmasters' Training Camp held at Malad during the Christmas week.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Each copy issued during the month of Jan. will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	„	50 each
4 „	„	25 „
10 „	„	10 „
20 „	„	5 „
Total	Rs.	500

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

Ox-Drawn Carts For South African Defence Scheme

PRETORIA, (By Mail.)

Oxen are not yet out of date in modern warfare, at any rate, as far as South Africa is concerned Such is the implication behind an invention which is being sponsored by the Defence Department at Roberts Heights

Demonstrations have been in progress and are reported to have satisfactorily impressed leading officers, including representatives of the Union War Supplies Board and of the Minister.

Described as "an uncapsizable bush cart", the invention is specially meant for use in the peculiar rough conditions of the sub-continent, more especially in the Bushveld of the Northern Transvaal. It is built with a low centre of gravity and possesses enormous resiliency, comparable with that of the old-style ox wagons.

Using very tough South African woods, first tried by the Voortrekkers, it has been possible to turn out a vehicle which can almost every kind of buffeting and can even be allowed to roll down steep hill-sides.

"A fine bit of wagon-building, worthy of the old days", is one description of the cart.

Besides cheapness of operation and durability, the munition carrier is almost unrecognisable even from low-flying 'planes.—Reuter.

The town band was parading through the principal streets; the bass drummer, being a small man, had his view of the proceedings obscured by his huge drum. So he went on pounding away, oblivious of the fact that his fellow-musicians had turned up a side street.

"Hey, mister, what's to do?" called out some boys. "Band's gone up Green Street."

"Dom band", replied the individualist. "I know the toon wi'out band."

Powers Of Fascination In Animals

Amongst the most mysterious facts in nature is the power of fascination which several classes of animals possess over others, for destructive or protective purposes. There must be few who have not heard of this power as exerted by the rattlesnake, upon birds, squirrels, hares, and other small animals . The snake is said to fix its eyes upon its victim, and, opening its mouth, draws them slowly forward, trembling and fluttering with fear, but unable to restrain themselves, till they enter the yawning gulf, and are devoured. To all appearance, the one creature overpowers the other by a mere exertion of the will, supposing that there is a will in animals, but this is less probable than a theory which attributes the fascinating powers of serpents to a vapour which they secrete, and which they can throw around them to a certain distance. Observers have found that the vapour produces a sickening and stupefying effect. There have been negroes who, from a peculiar acuteness of smell, could discover a rattlesnake when in the exercise of this power, at the distance of two hundred feet, and who, following up the scent, always found an animal drawn within its vortex, and struggling with its influence. The rattlesnake, however, does not form the only class among the reptile species possessing the power of fascination. Some American writers affirm that many of the larger kinds of snakes have also this power; and many years ago a traveller in Africa asserts that he was eye-witness to a shrike in the very process of being fascinated by a large serpent, the fiery eyes and open mouth of which it was gradually approaching with convulsive tremblings, and the most piteous shrieks of distress. The bird died before reaching the jaws which were open for it, killed either by fear or the overpowering effect of the vapour. The traveller measured the distance between them, and found it to be three and a half feet.

Street lighting experts are experimenting at the General Electric laboratory, Schenectady, N. Y., with a new type of highway pavement calculated to provide a high night-time visibility through the use of uniform light-reflecting pavement materials.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Dr. G. F. Lakhani, President, Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari, the guest of honour.

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

Syt. Chaganlal Baxi, President, Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari, the chief host.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

After a very long time again we had a very nice function of the Balkan-ji-Bari at Vile Parle on Sunday, January 8. Children in a pretty large number from Khar Bandra, Santa Cruz and Vile Parle itself, as also the workers of various Balkan-ji-Bari centres gathered in the Ishwardas Park at about 8 a.m.

Boys and girls kept themselves busy with games. At about 8-30 a.m., they entered the Nuton Shikshan Bal Mandir nearby, where an arrangement for showing certain dramatic pieces was made. Small girls and small boys displayed their talents so wonderfully well: you should have seen them rather than hear from me.....

Vile Parle has a wonderful band of enthusiastic workers. Mr. Chhaganlal Baxi is the President, Mr. Indra Vasawada is the General Secretary and Messrs. Desai, Shah, Kilawala and Poptani are the Secretaries of various departments. Besides, there are a number of elderly sisters and brothers who take a very keen interest in the activities.

Mr. Baxi introduced "Dada" to all children and asked me to speak a few words. My first question to them was, "Do you really, or can you ever believe that I am DADA?" You know "Dada" in Gujarati means a grandfather—and I look so young—My name as "Dada" only signifies an elder brother.... "No" came the reply, almost unanimously. Some, however, said that they believed. I do not know how and why, that I was "Dada".

A GREAT JOY

I spoke then: "The majority is right in almost all cases when deciding matters. I am only a child, just like all of you. One real "Dada" here is Bhai Chhaganlal Baxi. Let us hope, with his help and guidance, we shall be able to re-make the Vile Parle Centre much better than it was before. I have always been proud of your Branch. Whenever any guest comes, I bring him here, that by itself is the proof of my statement...."

In broken Gujarati, I continued: "I always feel happy to see children and to be amidst them. You have given me such a great joy to-day, I do not know how to express it. I do not know also how to return to you even a small share of happiness which you are so kindly giving me. Selfish as I am, I only receive that happiness from you, and unworthy as I am I cannot give to you the least of it. I cannot even speak. I just like to hear you. Please accept my sincere thanks for the joy that you are giving me, and forgive me for my not being able to return to you even a part of it."

DR. G. F. LAKHANI

Then Dr. G. F. Lakhani, President of the Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari, who was the guest of honour and other guests from Sind were introduced to the audience. Dr. Lakhani spoke to them about the Ajanta Caves, which he had lately visited and told them stories from the life of Buddha, teaching them to be kind to every body. He also said, "I am happy to have met you, and invite you all to come to Sind, to Hyderabad some day, when our children also will show to you their work and we shall all be so pleased to serve you."

After that all went out in the open, in the Ishwardas Park where boys and girls both had a number of games. Then Mr. Chhaganlal Baxi spoke to children about the Balkan-ji-Bari and told them to meet every Sunday regularly. The function ended with the national anthem, "Vande Mataram."

In the afternoon, workers of all the Centres of Balkan-ji-Bari in Bombay met at "Gulistan", Khar for tea arranged in honour of Dr. G. F. Lakhani. All introduced themselves to each other. Dr. Lakhani gave his impressions of the work going on in Sind, and the local workers related their experiences of the work as it was going on here. Every one had quite a happy time, indeed.

Workers of Khar, Bandra and Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Baris with their guests.

BOMBAY ACTIVITIES

Now that the activities of Balkan-ji-Bari are being revived in Bombay, I hope, the workers will do their best to conduct them and the children too will take a keen interest. Thus let the Balkan-ji-Bari do its best to serve the children and their cause—And thus let the children derive greatest pleasure from it and feel more and more happy.

On last Sunday, January 15, Khar Children went to visit the Jogeshwari Caves: Account will appear in the next issue. And to-day boys and girls as well as workers would be going to Ghatkopar to start a Balkan-ji-Bari Centre there. Children who live in the vicinities of Bari Centres must make it a point to attend the weekly Sunday meetings!

* * * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 22nd to 28th January 1939:—

1. Sis. M. S. Lalitalakshmi
2. Bro. Dhirajlal Dalal
3. Bro. Narayan Soman
4. Bro. Osman Wasi
5. Bro. M. S. Dinanath
6. Sis. Babby G. Kaisare
7. Bro. Saam Noshir Nanabhai
8. Bro. Ramjan Ali Bhimjee
9. Bro. Rusi S. Wadia
10. Bro. Umesh K. Munshi
11. Sis. Iris Rodrigues.

* * * *

OUR INDEPENDENCE DAY

On 26th January, our whole country will be celebrating the Independence Day. I know that you will do your best to celebrate

(Continued on Page 50)

Girl students of Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thakkersey Kanyashala, Poona, in a "Flower Dance."

Boys and girls of the Suburban Balkan-ji-Baris singing in chorus "Vande Mataram"

Making Paper Tell Its Age

Interesting Scientific Experiments

(By Dr. JULIUS GRANT.)

The problem of establishing the date of origin of specimens of paper from books or documents arises frequently. In many cases, suspected forgeries of valuable first editions of books are involved, while others are of criminological interest. Where written documents are in question, the ink expert has in the past usually been able to provide the strongest links in the chain of evidence.

In addition to that obtained from the ink, useful evidence has also been drawn by the book expert from the nature of the type used, the format of the book, the binding, the illustrations and so on. These are all characteristics which demand an intimate knowledge of book production and its history.

The importance of paper, particularly where the examination of first editions is concerned, depends to a great extent on the fact that it is most difficult if not impossible to make a completely successful imitation of a given paper without employing the same materials and equipment as those used in the original. Watermarks may be imitated, although these can now be detected with the aid of ultra-violet light, and the character and appearance of a particular paper may be stimulated, but as a rule a few comparatively simple analytical tests will reveal any essential points of difference.

Relatively new ground was broken by J. Carter and G. Pollard when they used the fiber content of the paper as a means of dating it. These workers were concerned principally with certain nineteenth century pamphlets, including works by Tennyson, Dickens, the Brownings and others, which were alleged to be genuine first editions. Thus one particular case referred to a supposedly valuable copy of Tennyson's "Morte d'Arthur" which was dated 1842. When this was suspected of being forged, the fiber content of the paper was determined and was found to include esparto grass and wood pulp which had been prepared by a chemical process. Since esparto was first processed in 1861 and wood some twenty years later, the forgery was revealed without question.

TWO CONDITIONS.

Two conditions must be satisfied in order that this test may be applied. In the first place, the earliest date when the material in question was first used in paper-making must be known; and in the second, a trustworthy method of establishing the presence of this material must be available. However, one is not restricted to tests for the actual constituents of paper; new methods of manufacture serve the purpose equally well, so long, of course, as the two conditions specified above are fulfilled.

Up to the beginning of the last century, "rag" fibers (that is, mainly linen or cotton) were the only materials used in paper-making. At about this time (1804) paper was first made by machine, as distinct from hand, and incidentally this is itself a reliable milestone, because a machine-made paper is easily recognized, and must be later than 1804.

Owing to the rising standard of education, the demand for paper increased rapidly, and this led to an acute shortage of rags. The position was such that in 1854 a prize of 1,000 pounds was offered by "The London Times" for the discovery of a suitable substitute. Straw was the first-comer in the field, and by 1860 mixtures of straw and rags were common. As they gradually declined in popularity (in Great Britain in any event) after the advent of esparto in 1861, such mixtures serve to date the paper as certainly later than 1855, and probably as between 1855 and 1870.

Similarly, there was a transition period when mixtures of esparto and rag—a rare mixture nowadays—were quite common, and these serve to date a paper as certainly after 1861 and probably earlier than 1890. Wood was the next raw material. In a relatively short time this became the most important of all fibers, at any rate so far as the cheaper grades of paper were concerned.

RECENT INVESTIGATIONS.

Within recent years the investigator has been enabled to distinguish between woods of different types and prepared by different processes from a microscope examination of the disintegrated fibers of the paper. Fluorescence microscopy in ultra-violet light has proved of considerable assistance in this connection. It is thus possible to distinguish not only woods prepared by the mechanical process and by a chemical process, but also woods prepared by different types of chemical processes, for example, by the acid and alkali methods of digestion. Since the dates at which these processes were introduced are known accurately, these analytical tests may prove of considerable aid in dating.

Even to-day new fibres continue to appear. Bamboo indicates that a paper is of Indian origin and probably later than 1930. Straw, also, can now be produced having a colour and degree of cleanliness which enable it to be used in fine papers. Other recent additions to the paper-makers' fibres are bleached kraft, alpha-pulps and cotton linters; these all have a certain amount of dating value so far as modern papers are concerned. The fibrous composition of a piece of paper may be ascertained by examination under the microscope of a fibres scratched inconspicuously from the edge of the sheet; this has obvious advantages where a valuable document is concerned.

The fibres are not the only constituents of paper which have a dating value; thus sizing materials, loadings and colourings may all play a part. Sizing provides an interesting example because there seems little doubt that rosin was first used for rendering paper non-absorbent towards ink in about 1800, but that its use was confined to Germany until about 1835.

Rosing in paper may be detected with relative ease and certainty, and since the period around 1835 is one for which dating evidence is none too abundant, this fills an important gap. Loadings may be of interest partly because of their chemical nature, and also by reason of the quantity present in the paper.

With the advent of machine made paper, it became usual to sell paper by weight instead of by the sheet or ream and many paper-makers succumbed to the temptation to use excessive quantities of loading. The weakening effect on the paper was such that public opinion soon put a stop to this practice, except for certain classes of paper, for example, for the reproduction of illustrations. But there is a certain period (after 1820) when papers containing 30 per cent of loading were common. Such papers are easily recognized, because unless they have been stored under particularly favourable conditions, the effects of ageing are strongly in evidence; in many cases they fall to pieces at a touch.

A recent addition to the loadings used in many papers is titanium dioxide and the white pigments associated with it: these are easily detected, and place the paper without any doubt as being made later than 1930.

Coloured papers are seldom used for important documents, although they can often supply very useful dating evidence. Aniline dye stuffs, for example, were not used in paper to any great extent between the year of the discovery of the first of the (1856) and 1870, but after the latter date they became common. The dating value in cases where the actual dye used can be identified is considerable, because the patent records provide a trustworthy key to the history of the dye-stuffs industry.

The mineral pigments used for colouring paper before the advent of synthetic dyestuffs also have a certain amount of dating value. Ultra-marine is the commonest of these. According to legend its use in paper originated from the mistake of a paper-maker's wife who dropped her "blue-bag" into her husband's pulp vat instead of into her own wash-tub, which stood adjacent to it in the home-factory of those days. Whatever the details of the discovery, the date of its occurrence (about 1790) is known, and since ultramarine is easily detected, it may be used as an aid to the dating of blue papers.

The improvements in paper-making technique which have left their mark on the physical structure of character of the paper may have considerable dating value. The use of the beater instead of the stamping mill to prepare the pulp is an important dating characteristic, because it took place at a period (about 1670, on the Continent) for which little other dating evidence is available. Unfortunately, the identification of such paper, which is carried out by examination of the fibres under the microscope, is not always easy. Calendered papers are, however, more easily recognized and date from 1930; and coated papers, which are used for illustrations, frequently serve to date the paper constituting the remainder of a book in which they are inset, because it is known that they were first made in 1890.—"Nature."

Janki Dass, the international racing-cyclist and Swami Jagan Nath, the Olympic Manager, have been elected Joint Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and President respectively of the National Cyclists' Federation of India, which was inaugurated recently in Bombay.

MACHINE WITH 2,000 BOMBS

Details of a new and fiercely incendiary bomb, so light that one aeroplane could carry 2,000, has been revealed by Mr. A. R. Astbury, A. R. P. technical adviser to the Home Office. It is known as a 'kilo-election' bomb and a large bomber can rain down batches of 10 to 20 at a time. They would fall at the rate of about 250 feet per second, spreading out as they dropped.

'It has been calculated,' said Mr. Astbury, 'that one large bomber flying in a straight line at 200 miles an hour at a height of 5,000 feet or more, and releasing 20 bombs per second over an area containing 15 per cent. buildings, might be able to start a fire every 60 or 70 yards.'

The priming composition required no external supply of oxygen and burned at a temperature of about 2,500 degrees centigrade for a period of 40 to 60 seconds, which was long enough to melt and ignite the magnesium tube. The molten magnesia burned for 10 to 20 minutes at a temperature of about 1,300 degrees centigrade. The bomb did not explode, but as the magnesium melted jets of flame appeared and pieces of molten magnesium might be thrown as far as 50 feet.

Experimental work had been carried out on methods of extinguishing this bomb.

The U. S. Census Bureau reports that the total value of watches and watch movements produced in the United States increased from dol. 34,147,916 in 1935 to dol. 60,410,225 in 1937.

SUFFER THE LITTLE COUNTRIES

M. Hambro, president of the Norwegian Storting, on his return from his last trip to Geneva, made the sarcastic public comment: "There will be no war, as long as there remains a small state that the great powers can sacrifice!"

The mentally sketchy friend thinks "among those present" means that a detective was on hand at the wedding reception.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our SILHOUETTE COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:--

Silhouette	Competition 22/1/39
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
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J	
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Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Silhouette	Competition 22/1/39
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Silhouette	Competition 22/1/39
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Silhouette	Competition 22/1/39
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Silhouette	Competition 22/1/39
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on eac h entry coupon.

5 DIAMONDS PROBLEM

DONALD DEDBEET deposited his lunch check on the cashier's desk, but instead of drawing out his wallet he took a handful of toothpicks from the jar.

"Have you seen this one, Gertie?" he asked. "Form these fourteen toothpicks into five diamonds, all the same size."

"That's easy," replied Gertie, sliding the toothpicks about. Her first attempt was unsuccessful and quite some minutes had slipped by before she looked up in triumph. Gertie's smile of victory was received by the calendar on the opposite wall for Donald Dedbeet had gone on his way.

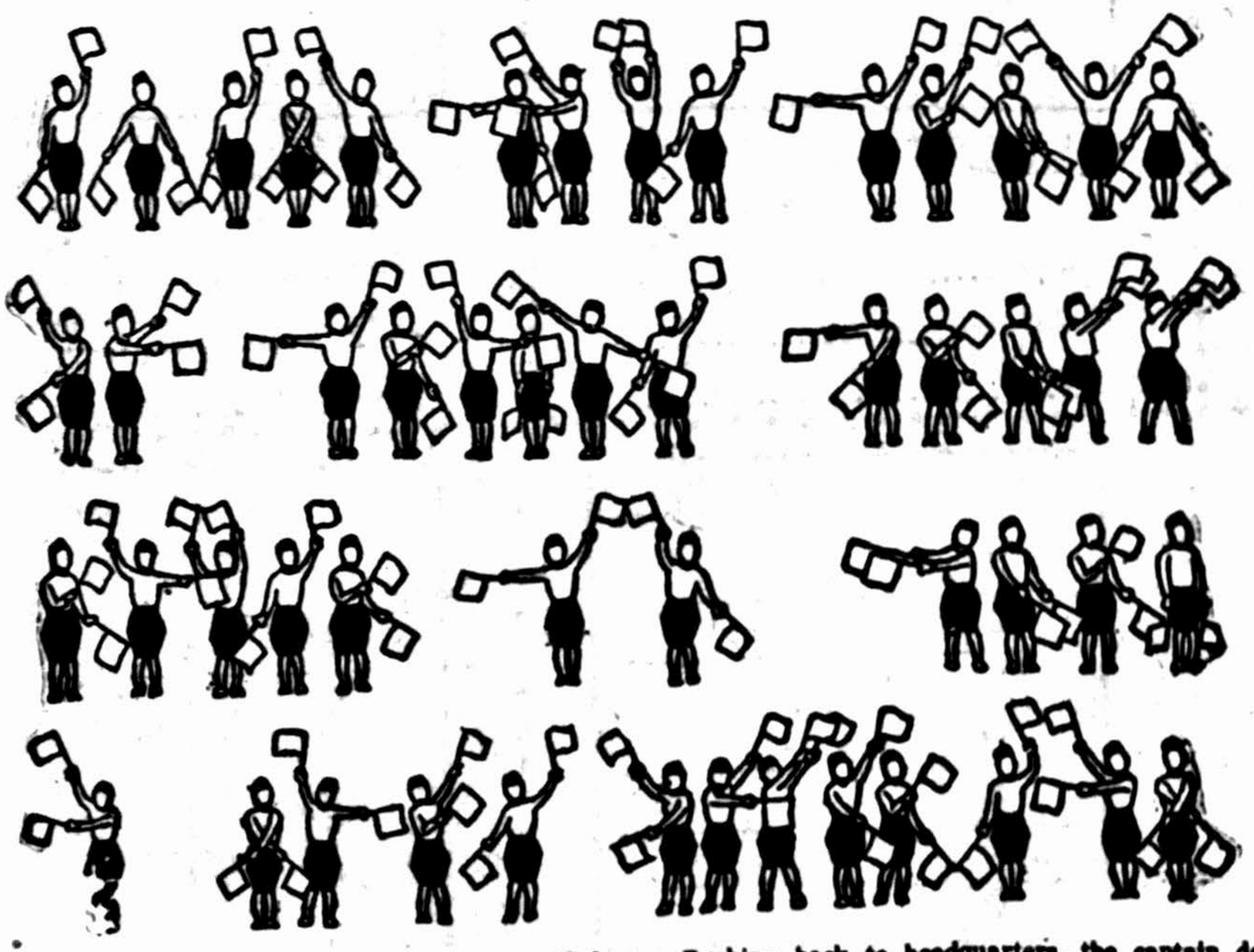
"The low down crook," ejaculated Gertie, when she discovered this fact. "He's gone off again without paying his check."

Can you arrange fourteen toothpicks into five diamonds? Of course you can with a little practice However, you had better try this stunt at home and not during business hours.

HOW MUCH POP?

IN cleaning up his hot dog station, the proprietor enlisted the services of three boys by promising them all the soda pop remaining in the cooler. The boys were to share the pop in proportion to the time they worked. Tom was to get one half, Dick one fourth, and Harry one sixth of the bottles. There were just eleven bottles of pop left and none of the boys would take an empty bottle in payment. Dividing a bottle by each drinking out of it was ruled out. Each boy insisted on receiving an unopened bottle. How was the soda pop divided?

Can You Solve This Wigwag Cryptogram?



CAPTAIN BLARNEY, serving with the Mulvarnian forces during the late war, observed one of the enemy signaling with flags. Captain Blarney did not know the wigwag code of the enemy, but he bethought himself of the small moving-picture camera that he had with him, and took a picture of all the consecutive positions occupied by the flags of the signalman.

Rushing back to headquarters, the captain developed the film and sketched the successive shots on a single sheet of paper. Then he found that he had a pictorial cryptogram, for each figure represented a letter and each group of figures a word. It did not take the captain long to solve this cryptogram. Can you do as well?

Hidden Games

Can you find the names of two games hidden in this tangle?

ERRIQOTTECUK

Answer: Cricket; Croquet.

Word Square

Can you complete this word square?

```
E S C A P E
S . . . . S
C . . . . T
A . . . . E
P . . . . E
E S T E E M
```

Answer:

```
E S C A P E
S T O V E S
C O V E R T
A V E N U E
P E R U S E
E S T E E M
```

An Anagram

Everybody is familiar with the old adage: "Many a true word is spoken in jest." Can you make a sentence out of the same letters, which will convey the same meaning in different words? A good answer is: MEN JOKE, AND SO WIN TRUSTY PRAISE.

Poetic Pamela

PAMELA was singing "The Girl I Left Behind Me," when she paused to admire the beautiful face in her dresser mirror. Her mother in the next room heard these strange words:

The dames of France are called petite
*They *****, when they stroll down the street.*
*While Flemish lips are ******* red.*
Colored with lip stick it is said.
The maids of Italy in their teens
*Cosmetics use like ****** queens.*
And Spanish eyes are thrilling, though
Mascara helps to make them so.
But though I'd bask beneath their smiles
I would not fall for their sly wiles.
*There graces would not blind **,*
who
Their artifices would see through.
And my heart goes back to the emerald isle
Where the maids, I fear, are not in style.
To the girl who has been left behind
*By *** who prefer the ******** kind*
*Of face, with golden hair like *****
And a profile poets call divine.

The asterisks stand for the letters of missing words. Delete a letter from the largest missing word and reform the letters to get the next largest missing word and so on.

Hidden Names

What names of towns in New York are hidden in the following lines?

(a) Part of a gun and a liquor. LOCKPORT.

(b) A color and part of a house. WHITEHALL.

(c) An animal. BUFFALO.

(d) A hole and a heap. PITCAIRN.

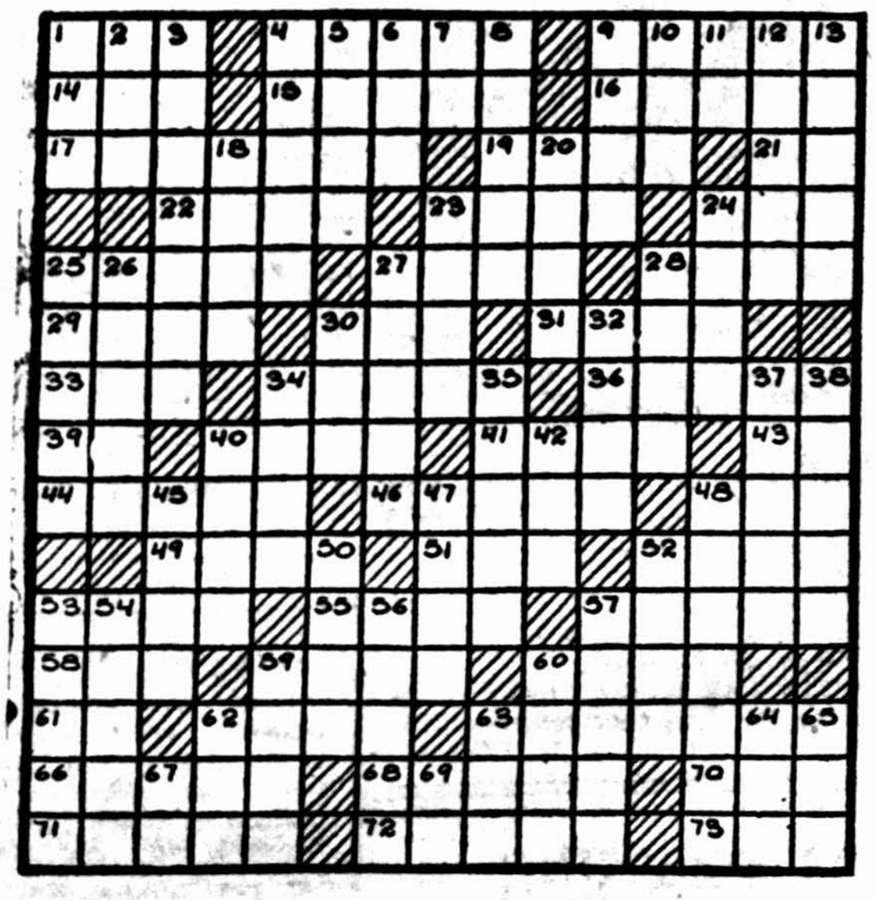
(For Solutions See Page 55)

Cross Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answers

HORIZONTAL

1—Extinct flightless bird
4—Feminine name
8—Where is the Eiffel Tower?
14—Babylonian god of the sky
15—Holy person
16—What country is the stronghold of Fascism?



17—Who was the winged horse of Greek mythology?
18—Garden implement
21—Prefix: not
22—River in Russia
23—Eleonor was the first name of what great actress?
24—Hawaiian food
25—What is the missing name in the line from the popular recitation: "mighty —— had st'ack out"?
27—Any
29—Lake in Ethiopia
29—Strikes
30—Ugly old woman
31—Who was the second son of Adam?
33—Masculine name
34—What was Simon also called?
36—Attentive
39—Symbol for neon
40—Ethereal
41—Gem
43—Exclamation
44—Who was the active head of the Boston Tea Party?
46—Opponent
48—Be indebted to
49—Barbarian
51—Number
52—Periods
53—Air heroes
55—Always
57—Backbone
58—Evil
59—Formally neat
60—Who asked if he was his "brother's keeper"?
61—River in Siberia
62—What canal joins the Mediterranean with the Red Sea?
63—What is the site of the first battle of the Revolution?
64—Verbal
66—Who created the movie character of Charlie Chan?
70—Modest
71—Public storehouse
72—Appraises
73—Poem

VERTICAL

1—Chart
2—Unit
3—In what city of Georgia did Woodrow Wilson spend his boyhood?
4—Analysis of an ore
5—Ancient country
6—Scandinavian goblin
7—Printer's measure
8—Play on a stringed instrument
9—Sharp point
10—Consumed
11—Egyptian sun god
12—Troy
13—Of what country is Damascus the capital?
18—Greek god of war
20—On the ocean
22—Former magistrate in Venice
24—Having little color
25—From what country did Manchuria declare its independence in 1932?
26—Ventilated
27—Sylvan diety
28—Relate
30—Possessive pronoun
32—Ancient deity
34—Epidemic disease
35—Wanderer
37—Tree
38—The ones referred to
40—Hebrew prophet
42—Cooking utensil
45—Old
47—Newspaper paragraph
48—What river forms the boundary between Venezuela and Colombia?
50—In this place
52—Narrative poem
53—Over
54—What strait is at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence?
56—Front piece of a helmet
57—Beach
59—Whimper
60—Geometric figure
62—Undermine
63—Domestic animal
64—Land measure
65—Color
67—Symbol for calcium
69—Note of the scale

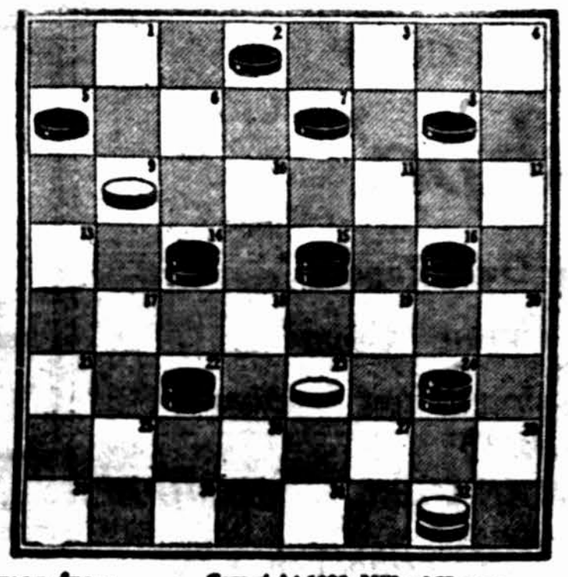
What Am I?

I am composed of 12 letters:
My 1, 9, 11 is an animal.
My 3, 9, 10, 11 is a grain.
My 4, 5, 7 is part of a barn.
My 12, 2, 6, 8 is a stone.
My whole is a body politic.
What is my name? Answer: COMMONWEALTH.

The solutions of today's puzzles will be given next week.

(For Solution See Page 55).

The Big S-l-a-m!



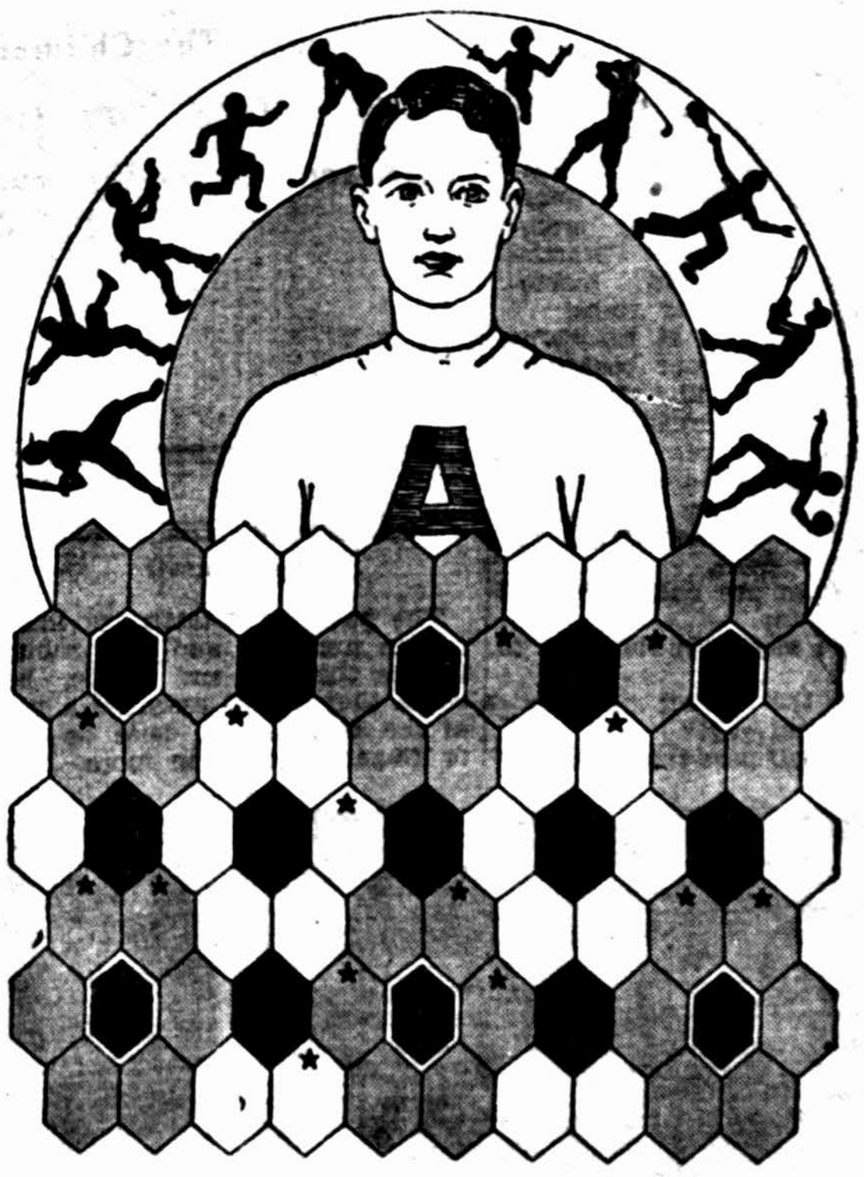
Copyright 1938, Millard Hopper

THIS interesting checker problem illustrates one of the most remarkable flourishes ever conceived by **Millard Hopper, the checker king. White is to move and win in two moves. On this board, as usual, white is moving up and black down. Can you show the necessary moves white must make in order to win?**

In last week's checker problem white pitches a man from square 10 to 6, and black takes from 1 to 10. White then plays from 9 to 6 and when black replies 2 to 9, white starts his home run from square 13 to his home plate at 31. A big league play that ends the game.

(For Solution See Page 55)

A Bee Cell Puzzle of Sports



ARCHIBALD DERDASH is an all-around athlete, who has won a letter in every sport played at his college. To be sure, Archibald has his favorite games which are shown in the shaded cells of this puzzle. Can you tell what they are?

Starting with the cell containing a star and proceeding clockwise about the black center, write a letter in each bee cell so that there will be a six-letter word written around each black cell. The six sets of shaded cells contain the names of Archibald's favorite pastime. The other words are defined as follows:

Top Row: To express one's agreement with. To disunite.

Middle Row: An oil well with a large natural flow. To say or utter again. Musical instrument. To mark out plainly. One who obeys.

Bottom Row: Inclines. The sea eel.

(For Solution See Page 55)

THE nine-letter words in the panel of this drawing contain smaller words within them. In the first word, for instance, you can find the words, stale, tale, ale, mate, mat, ate, at. Choose one of these hidden words from each line. If the correct words are chosen, their initial letters, taken in the order in which they occur, will spell the name of a well known Scotch historian, who was born exactly 143 years ago.

(For Solution See Page 55)

What's Wrong WITH YOUR FACE
So Long as these ugly spots and patches continue, people must stare and snigger.
LEUCODERMA
—can be cured in a few weeks AT HOME. FREE treatise tells how. WRITE! LEPROSY also cured. Literature FREE
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:
KAMALA WORKS, Panchpota, Bengal.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued from page 45)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

it in your own way—this is only a reminder. And please let me have an account of your celebrations from you for publication in these columns.

* * * *

THE LAST DAY
(By Shyam Ghoshal)

We are in the midst of our exams. Five days more and we shall be free—no longer to have to sit on the old hard benches!

On the 29th, books will be flung into a corner, and all our games and amusements will start. Just think of it! No troubles whatsoever from that day. No more history and geography: cramming up poems, practising theorems and memorising French irregular verbs!

No one will shout at us, "Why didn't you bring your book?" or "I am afraid you will have to be kept in" Those dreadful words shall sound no more. Instead we shall all shout and sing as lustily as we can:—

"Our school is closed and the tasks are done,
The flowers are calling us out in the sun;
And boys and girls rush out to play,
Amidst the sweet breezes—happy and gay!"

How we shall pass that last day! No complaining, but smiles on every face. Even the teacher's face will be beaming. Our heads will be full of plans to spend the days as best we can. Parties, picnics, pictures—all have a place in our holiday.

Oh! that the 29th were to-morrow!

THE KING'S FEAST
(By M. R. Saraswati)

Once a king held a great feast.
He invited all his people to it.
And many people came to it.
Now there were a blind man and a lame man.
They wanted to go to the feast.
But they could not do so.
The blind man could not see.
The lame man could not walk.
But the blind man came to the lame man
And this is what they did.
The blind man carried the lame man on his back.
And the lame man showed the way to the king's palace.
In this way they reached the palace.
In time and had a good feast.

Balkan-ji-Bari children playing games in Ishwardas Park, Vile Parle.

EVERY ONE IS PRAISING

NEW YEAR NUMBER OF

"Pushpa"

The Children's Own Paper

Have You Got Your Copy?

Send for one to-day, enclosing four annas stamps, from:

MANAGER, "PUSHPA",
31, Tribhovan Road,
BOMBAY 4.

CARE FOR THE TEETH
(By Jivraj)

The permanent teeth are thirty two in number and they should last to the very end of life, because they are as essential a part of the body as the nose or ears or fingers and even more than that. The loss of a tooth mars the body as verily as the loss of any of these parts.

The work of the teeth is to chew the food that we eat. This is termed as mastication. By this we grind the mouthful into fine particles, mix it with saliva, and so to constitute its digestion. The use of the teeth is most important. Their condition has an important bearing upon health.

Persons who do not clean their teeth daily accumulate a lot of decaying material on them. This kind of negligence grows myriads of germs around the teeth. These germs become mixed with the food while it is being chewed; and as the food is swallowed, the germs enter in the intestines and stomach too, where they ferment and sour the food causing indigestion.

The germs from the teeth may also reach the lungs through the tonsils and nose, etc., and produce disease in these various organs. So, the teeth should be cleaned as often as they are used; at least they must be cleaned by early morning and at night before going to bed.

A neem stick is the best thing to use for cleaning teeth. Brush the teeth crosswise, and also up and down. Do not let any particle of food lodge in your teeth. Common salt also is a very good material for cleaning the teeth. Sprinkle a liberal amount on the tooth brush and use it the same way as one would use a tooth powder.

Thus keep your teeth very clean, and remain always healthy.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

Boys and girls played their dramatic parts to the best of their ability, and entertained the audience very well.

SAND ON THE SEASHORE

The sand found on the seashore or anywhere else is made of one of the commonest elements in the world, the name of which is silicon. In the part of the world that is not actually alive, silicon corresponds to carbon in the living world. They are very similar elements, and they both combine with oxygen to form compounds called oxides. In the case of carbon this is carbonic acid gas, but in the case of silicon it is the sand of the seashore, which is also found in many other forms.

Ages ago, when the earth was far hotter than it is now, its crust was formed by certain things turning solid, and almost the most important fact of that time was that the element silicon was

(Continued on page 55)

Atlas Of The Brain

The brain of an average mental defective is about 20 per cent. below the normal in weight and size, and about 10 per cent. less in surface area.

The convolutions—the surface ridges—are less prominent and the troughs between these ridges less clearly marked. The commonest abnormalities are those connected with the higher centres.

On such differences depend the distinction between the normal man or woman and an 'unthinking automation' whose mental age may be no more than that of an infant six or nine months old.

These are some of the conclusions presented by Professor Barry as a result of a detailed survey of 120 defectives and 77 normal brains carried out at Stoke Park colony, near Bristol, under the Burden Mental Research Trust, and published under the title 'Cerebral Atlas.'

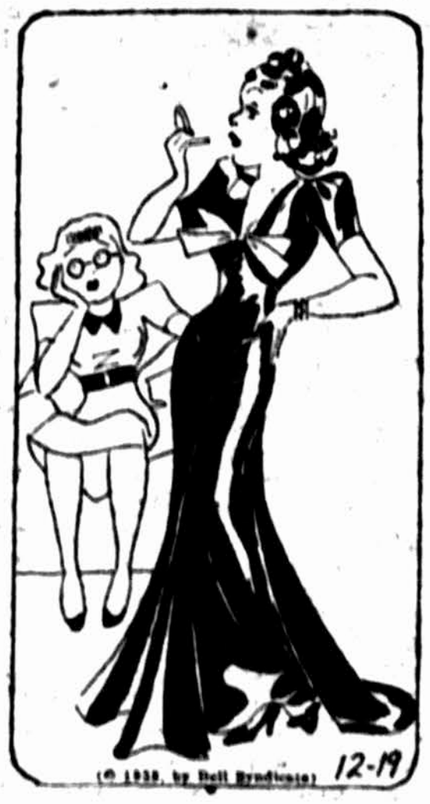
'It is well to remember,' Professor Barry comments in presenting his observations, 'that, literally, countless millions of cells, of which the human body is built, all owe their origin to two single-cell structures (the male and female reproductive cells).

'That they should occasionally fail to "produce the goods" is not so surprising as the fact that they much more frequently achieve success and produce a brain fit for human intelligence.'

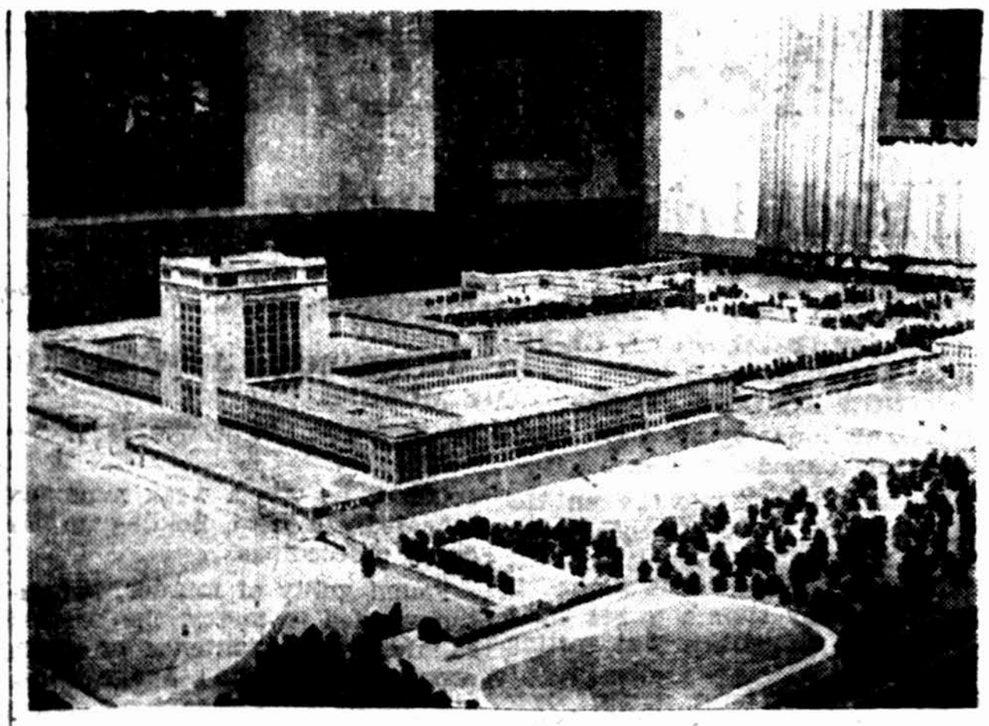
WINE TURNED INTO WATER

Some one claim to have invented a machine capable of changing wine into water. It is a filter for which letters patent have just been extended in the Chancery Court, London. This strange transformation (hardly fulfilling a long-felt want) is not the main purpose of the filter, however. It is being used by various organisations to separate the broken-down parts of used lubricating and insulating oil from the good oil still remaining.

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., has received a report from Lima, Peru, announcing the successful conclusion of preliminary experiments for extracting flax fibre from plants grown at the Peruian experimental station. There are indications that the growing of flax may become a profitable industry in Peru.



Hopeful Henrietta insists she doesn't so much want a man with a future as a future with a man.



The model of a "High School" was exhibited at the Second Architectural Exhibition held in Munich on Dec. 10, 1938.

Poor Quality Cod Liver Oil

Biochemical Standardization Laboratory's Findings

SURVEY OF PREPARATIONS SOLD IN INDIA

That the public can only be protected by the enactment of some legislation insisting on a regular and thorough testing of all brands of medicinal Cod Liver Oil imported, stored and distributed in India, is revealed by an examination recently made at the Biochemical Standardization Laboratory, Calcutta, of various samples of the oil used in India.

Ninety-five samples of medicinal Cod Liver Oil, obtained directly from the open market in Calcutta as well as from the various Provinces of British India through the courtesy of the Heads of Medical Departments, were subjected to analyses, and the findings show that quite a fair proportion of the samples are definitely of poor quality, some of them not even containing certain active principles which may be responsible for the medicinal properties of the oil.

Out of 95 samples analysed, 58 (61.05 per cent.) specimens were found not to conform to the standards laid down in P.B. 1932 and in the Addendum to the B.P. 1936. Forty-nine (51.6 per cent.) samples gave a free fatty acid value in excess of the maximum limit, indicating that these oils were either old, rancid or prepared from partially decomposed livers. Twenty-three (24.2 per cent.) samples were deficient in vitamin A potency. Three samples (3.2 per cent.) were absolutely devoid of any vitamin A content. Sixteen samples (16.8 per cent.) failed to satisfy the requirements of the "Chill Test," indicating the presence of stearing.

Countries Of Origin

Twenty-nine samples amongst this lot were of foreign manufacture as evident from the labels on the original bottles or from the statements of the senders. Sixty-two samples had labels of Indian manufacturers and distributors. The source of 4 samples could not be traced. As Cod Liver Oil is not produced in India, it is presumed that these were imported from outside and bottled in this country.

The analytical methods employed were essentially those described in the B.P. 1932 and in the Addendum to the B.P. 1936. The vitamin A content was estimated both on the whole oil as well as on the unsaponifiable matter, by the Antimony Trichloride Test, employing a Lovibond Tintometer with artificial light attachment. The readings obtained were converted into the Carr-Price 'Blue Values' for purposes of comparison with a standard Cod Liver Oil, whose vitamin A potency was determined biologically in terms of International units at the College of Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The vitamin D potency has not yet been determined.

The importance of Cod Liver Oil and its preparations in medical practice is too well-known to need special mention. Cod Liver Oil is not only a rich source of vitamins, A and D but contains, in addition, a large proportion of unsaturated fatty acids, all of which are of definite therapeutic value. It is one of the few medicines universally used in diseases where a deficiency of accessory food factors is suspected. It is also used for its food value in wasting diseases and in increasing the general resistance of the body against infective conditions.—A.P.

The annual report of Conway P. Coe, U. S. Commissioner of Patents, shows that 64,498 applications for patents were registered at Washington, D. C., during the first five months of this year. This exceeds the total number of applications filed during the whole of last year. Inventive activity was most prominent in construction, particularly pre-fabricated houses; in the making of plastics and artificial silks and in permanent waving machines and manicuring devices.

"Daylight Screen"

Japanese Scientist's Amazing Invention

TOKYO, (By Mail.)

"Splendid success" is reported to have attended the first public projection of a motion picture on the "daylight screen" invented by Dr. Takeo Shimizu, of the Scientific and Chemical Institute.

The screen, which enables pictures to be shown in lighted rooms or in broad daylight, was perfected after six years of research. It is made of celluloid.

Dr. Shimizu says he began his experiments "because of a desire to rectify the unreasonable necessity of showing motion pictures in dark rooms alone."

Many screens have been devised for use in bright rooms, but Dr. Shimizu's screen, which is to be manufactured on a commercial basis, is said to be unique.

Dr Shimizu plans to have the screen displayed at the World Fair opening in New York next May.

EXTRACTING HELIUM FROM THE AIR

German scientists are endeavouring to extract much-needed helium gas from the atmosphere.

"It is possible to produce helium from the air," said Dr. Philip Siedler at the recent annual meeting of the German Chemical Society, "but the quantities obtainable by means of present processes are very small.

"A modern Zeppelin requires about 8,830,000 cubic feet of helium, and since there is only one part of helium in 200,000 parts of air, the production of this amount would require the treatment of some 1,766,000,000,000 cubic feet of air.

"Hence the production of sufficient quantities to fill Zeppelins by this process still is scarcely feasible."

Dr. Siedler added, however: "The possibility of developing improved methods for the extraction of helium from the air undoubtedly exists and the present process will certainly be improved in due time."

WHEN THE CLOCK BALKS

Here is a good thing to know about the electric clock. In case the clock has a motor sealed in a case packed with lubricant, and it stops suddenly and refuses to go again, the trouble can often be traced to the fact that the lubricant has settled to the bottom of the case and is gumming up the works.

In that event, the trouble can very easily be remedied by turning the clock upside down and leaving it in that position for a few days. In the time the lubricant will have a chance to redistribute itself and the clock will be as good as ever.

GUN FIRING GAS SHELLS

Passing from attack to defence, and from England to France, I hear that a new secret anti-aircraft gun, firing gas shells, has been invented by French experts.

The gun, which is on a multi-barrel principle, firing several shells simultaneously, has an effective range of six miles.

Gas is under such high pressure in the shells, it is claimed, that on bursting there is sufficient concentration over a wide areas to overcome any pilot.

It is also claimed that the simultaneous burst creates air 'pockets', making flying dangerous, even if no hit is registered.

Witness & Accused Changed Places

Third Trial In Murder Mystery

CONDEMNED TO DEATH FOR MURDER;
ACQUITTED ON A RE-TRIAL;
EXPECTED TO GIVE EVIDENCE AGAINST ANOTHER MAN NOW ACCUSED OF THE SAME MURDER.
This amazing situation has come about at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Quebec, Canada.

In 1930, Brother Dosithee (his real name is Albert Nogaret), Member of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart Order, was arrested for the murder of eight-year-old Simmonne Caron, whose body was found in a sack in the cellar of Roussin College, belonging to the Order.

She had disappeared two months before.

The chief witness against him at the trial was Antonio Godon, 22-year-old dishwasher, employed at the college as a helper to Brother Dosithee, who had charge of the kitchen

It is Godon who is now accused of the murder.

Suspicion, however, originally fastened on the Brother, who is partially paralysed. He had daily had occasion to use part of the cellar, and the police decided to use old trick to test him.

Detectives were questioning the staff when one of the officers answered a ringing telephone.

The one-sided conversation went like this: "What? You don't say. On the sack eh? Thanks a lot. Those fingerprints will solve the case"

Knife Find

The Brother interjected with:—"My finger-prints may be on the sack. I touched it the other day when I stumbled over it in the dark and pressed down on it hard with my thumb to see what it was. I thought it was rotting turnips."

The girl had been struck over the head apparently with a blow from a fist. Then she had stabbed.

A knife, which found and it proved to belong to Brother Dosithee.

Arrest followed when Godon declared he had seen the brother handling a bag in the cellar.

"He became red and confused," Godon declared. "He glared at me and asked me what I was doing there. Then he threw the bag away from him."

Before the trial, Godon tried to commit suicide, and when he gave evidence he was a weak man and repeatedly fainted, holding up the court proceedings.

Found guilty of murder, but recommended to mercy, the Brother calmly heard sentence of death pronounced. The Judge who uttered the sentence has since died

Then at the Court of Appeal, the new trial was ordered, because it was revealed that the jury had rendered its recommendation to mercy on the advice of a court official after it had retired to deliberate.

At the second trial the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

The trial revealed that Godon had taken poison in the same cellar where the body was found.

The girl had disappeared in July, and the poison episode took place in October, a month after the Brother was arrested.

Before the girl's body was found, Godon had been teased by fellow employees at the college about the disappearance. And afterwards they said teasingly that it was he who had killed the child.

Godon agreed that on the morning of the poisoning he had written a letter saying, "I am not guilty," meaning the Caron case.

After re-trial, Brother Dosithee crossed the Atlantic to France, where he is now stated to be ill. But he is expected to be a witness at Godon's trial.

Ever since he was acquitted, undercover investigations have been going on, and new evidence is said to include some in connection with a knife which would have caused similar wounds found at the autopsy on the little girl

Much attention was also paid to the envelope which the police received after the Brother's arrest, containing a gold ring worn by the little victim.

In a covering letter the writer declared that the wrong man had been arrested and that Brother Dosithee was "as without stain as the newly-fallen snow on the rooftops," and that the writer was the real guilty party.

WHAT ARE NATURE'S NOISES?

By Y. Y. in "The New Statesman & Nation."

It has always been a puzzle why Nature should have endowed so many of the animals with unattractive voices. Outside the human family and the family of the birds there is scarcely an animal whose voice gives us pleasure as a thing of beauty in itself. Even among the domestic animals dearest to us there is not a single musician. If a neighbour's dog barks continuously during the night, the most enthusiastic dog-lover begins to wish that the species had been born dumb.

As for a dog's howling on a moonlight night, it is so hideous that generations of men have regarded it as an omen of disaster. Yet, unmusical as is the voice of the dog, it gives many human beings pleasure to hear it in a variety of circumstances. We are flattered if we are greeted by a barking, bounding dog we know and you will see men standing on the seashore with a rapturous expression on their faces as a dog barks deafeningly round their knees, waiting for a stick to be thrown into the water.

Their pleasure, however, is not pleasure in music but pleasure in a sound that they associate with happiness and affection. It is what the dog says, not the way in which he says it, that fills them with delight.

Nightjar's Song

There is little more to be said for the noises made by the cat. The purr, it is true, has something of the rhythmical quality of the nightjar's song, and the gentler kind of mew is pleasant enough. But when a cat goes out at night to pour forth his soul in music, who but a cat could think it beautiful? It is evidence of the warmth of the human heart that, even with a voice so intolerable, the cat remains one of man's favourite animals.

Consider, again, the charming animals of the farmyard, and ask yourself if there is a single one of them which you would keep for the sake of its voice as many people keep a canary. I confess I like hearing the whinnying of a horse, but that is because I like horses, not because I think the sound beautiful. I like all farm noises, indeed—the lowing of cows, the baaing of sheep, the grunting of pigs, the crowing of cocks, the cackling of hens, the quacking of ducks, the gaggling of geese, the gobbling of turkey-cooks—but that is merely because I associate them with the pleasures of holidays spent during childhood among aunts, uncles, and cousins on a farm and with animals at which I once stared in an ecstasy of wonder.

As for music, however, there is not as much music in all the animals of the farmyard put together as in a single hedge-sparrow.

Magnificent Photographs

An interesting book that has just come out (Animal Language, by Julian Huxley and Ludwig Koch. Country Life. 21s.) makes it clear that Nature has been as miserly in her distribution of music among the wild as among the domestic animals. Here we have an account of the noises made by animals, from the catfish to the Bactrian camel, from the mackerel to the elephant, and scarcely one of them, if even one of them, could be called agreeable.

There are many magnificent photographs, showing off the grotesque beauty of some of the animals, and Professor Huxley's description of the primitive language they speak—if they can be said to speak—is excitingly enjoyable. But the two gramophone records which accompany the book and which reproduce the noises made by a number of animals in the Zoo at Regent's Park and at Whipsnade, suggest that Nature when she becomes vocal is more cacophonous than the sirens invented by man to give warning of an air-raid or to announce still more blood-curdlingly that the raid is over.

Possibly, if Herr Koch had made records of the screaming of men and women at a successful cocktail party, the result would have been equally distressing to the ear, but then men and women at a cocktail party are not normal. Many human beings, taken individually, have beautiful voices. Can the same thing be said of hyenas or rhinoceroses?

Nature's Purpose

Professor Huxley's object, however, in describing the language of animals is not aesthetic, but scientific. He is concerned with the nature and meaning of their noises, not with their musical appeal. Even when he is writing about the songs of birds, he thinks chiefly of their biological purpose as calls in the mating season and challenges to territorial rivals. Not that he contends that birds are conscious of Nature's purpose in making them sing.

He agrees that the bird as an individual may sing simply because it is happy, but he insists that, "from another angle, it sings because song has a biological use, a use of which the singer is doubtlessly wholly unaware." Thus, among migratory birds in England, "the cocks arrive before the hens and the most brilliant song is given before there are any mates to hear it"—a fact which seems to prove that in this instance song is a claim to territorial rights over the area which the bird has marked for its own and a threat of war to possible invaders.

How strange of Nature to make the birds sing their best in songs of war and not in songs of love and what an example to set to impressionable human beings! Or will human beings as the crown of creation regard this rather as a challenge to raise themselves above the level of the beasts that perish, who are never so happy as when shouting threats of war across their territorial borders?

Astonishing Range

Even fish, it appears, make peculiar militant noises. You would not suspect the cod and the haddock of Fascist tendencies, yet they, with the John Dory and the squeteague produce bullying noises by vibrating the gas-bladder. "The Maigre, a Mediterranean fish, related to the squeteague, which may attain a length of six feet, has an astonishing range of sounds for a fish, as it can bellow, purr, buzz and whistle. Shoals sixty feet down have been heard well above the surface." Professor Huxley tells us that "it has been suggested that this species is the origin of the legend of the Sirens." What songs the Sirens sang! How ridiculous a hero Ulysses seems in the precautions he took against succumbing to the charms of the noisy relations of the squetague!

Professor Huxley, however, does not exaggerate the minatory nature of the noises made by animals. He emphasises equally the uses of "language" as a mating call and as a means of keeping the pack or flock or shoal together. As regards the last, he tells us that the "call-note will tend to be louder and more frequent in gregarious than in solitary birds, since it is biologically important for members of a flock to keep together. We think at once of rooks and jackdaws and alpine choughs."

Animals that go about in packs in forests also have unusually loud voices, such as the gibbon and the South American howler monkey. The howler monkey, indeed, "has the strongest voice, for its size, of any mammal. The sound carries up to two or three miles in open country and two miles in dense forest." As for the gibbon, the gibbons at the Zoo have been heard in the early morning hours as far away as Oxford Circus.

One of the animal noises to which Professor Huxley finds it most difficult to "assign an exact meaning" is the roaring of a lion—a roar that Livingstone could not distinguish from the roar of an ostrich "except by the fact that lions roar by night and ostriches by day." "The general view," he declares, "seems to be that it is a challenge to other lions, but some sportsmen think that it serves to unsettle the game and set them moving, when they can be more easily detected by the lion."

Thus there is a reason for everything, except, so far as I can see, for the unmusical voices with which Nature has provided most of her creatures. Or may it be that our notions of music are too narrow, and that the female crocodile percieves a beauty in the purring roar of her mate, to which only our prejudices make us deaf?

With the expansion of musical understanding, the grunt of the brindled gnu may yet be recognised as a thing of beauty and the shrill whistling notes of Hartmann's mountain zebra be listened to with as much rapture as a song of Mozart. Modern music ought surely, among its varied noises, to find room for the high double call of the white-collared mangabey and the scream of the Guinea baboon.

The fact remains that to those of us who were born too soon the noises made by most animals sound unbeautiful. I must at the same time admit that Professor Huxley and Herr Koch have made them extraordinarily interesting and, by their appeal to our curiosity, even enjoyable.

Social Legislation: A Warning

human being claims in present day life

Therefore, it is a pity, it has been sought to be given only to the women. though in practice no doubt theirs is a greater need, and the volume of opinion against divorce is there mainly because it sets the "Women free." Women have been bound by every conceivable convention, law and usage so long that society does not take kindly to the idea of emancipation for her. This bill has, however, certain very big flaws that will stultify it and render it ineffectual. In the first place, no provision is made to give divorce to those women who are subjected to mental or physical cruelty. Secondly, custody of the children is not guaranteed to the women. Unless this assurance is forthcoming, practically no woman is likely to seek divorce. The child is the most precious thing to the woman and if there is the least risk of losing it, the woman will prefer to undergo any amount of suffering rather than lose it. Thirdly, there is no guarantee for maintenance. This will land most women literally on the streets and lead to untold suffering and deterioration.

Therefore, although this bill establishes a good principle, one is apprehensive of its practical value.

More Comprehensive Bill

Mrs. Subbarayan's bill on the other hand is far more comprehensive and really deals with two different aspects of married life. Divorce is the termination of

(Continued From Page 1)

union. It signifies a stage which is beyond prevention of a tragedy. There is no further hope of saving that marriage. It is a question of "what can't be mended must be ended." But the polygamy Bill seeks to minimise at least one type of disruption of a union—that is bringing into the home more than one wife, which is often the beginning of its break-up. At least this one tragedy can be prevented. That is why this aspect of the Bill is so welcome.

When the path to polygamy is closed, there are fewer chances of marriages going on the rocks. The aim is not to let married life get complicated and then find a solution by getting the knot itself untied; it is rather to reduce the causes of the disruption to their minimum. The aim of all reform is to increase human happiness by trying to remove or mitigate conflicts and clashes and not to accentuate gaps and differences.

The other aspect of the Bill which provides for a dissolution, though same in principle as in Dr. Deshmukh's Bill, materially differs from it. In the first place polygamous marriages are to be prevented whether by men or women. Hence monogamy is established as a principle, not as a protection for any one particular sex. To maintain this principle and keep it intact, provision is made for the dissolution of the previous marriage, where the absolute necessity for a subsequent marriage is felt. Therefore dissolution is not the aim.

The real object behind Mrs. Subbarayan's Bill is to preserve the sanctity of a marriage; only where it is violated and outraged and only where a second alliance becomes a reasonable need for good reasons, relief is given. Otherwise it would mean tyranny and indescribable suffering. The causes for dissolution are also far more comprehensive and complete, since they fully cover all the ground and fill in those obvious gaps which are so sad a feature of Dr. Deshmukh's Bill.

Moreover, all the weak spots in the women's case are carefully safeguarded in Mrs. Subbarayan's Bill. Her own personal property is to be made over to her by the husband, who is also to provide for her maintenance. When the husband seeks dissolution on the ground that the wife is suffering from an infectious and incurable disease, her maintenance must cover the costs of a treatment for her, as a condition precedent to his obtaining a dissolution. And above all, provision has been made for the custody and maintenance of children, which is really the most crucial point.

Pertinent Warning

It is therefore, not at all surprising that the general opinion among women should be so largely in favour of Mrs. Subbarayan's Bill. It will be a great pity if people either interested in fighting this type of legislation or those who have simply not bothered to give thought to the two Bills, prevent the introduction of Mrs. Subbarayan's Bill on the ground that a similar measure is before the Legislature and then, when Dr. Deshmukh's Bill is thrown out, ruin the chances of introducing the Polygamy Bill with the argument that a similar measure was already thrown out. So even those who favour such legislation, if they stake their all on Dr. Deshmukh's Bill will find themselves falling between two stools and landing on the cold, bare floor.

It is, therefore, most necessary that all who are genuinely in favour of good social legislation should back up a more comprehensive Bill such as Mrs. Subbarayan's. I am confident, however, that the entire country realises the deep debt it owes to all those, like Sir Harising Gour and Dr. Deshmukh, who have been pioneers in such legislation and who have shown tremendous courage and grit in their work.

In view of the fact that Dr. Deshmukh's Bill is already before the country, the most practicable thing would be to get those important clauses from Mrs. Subbarayan's Bill incorporated into Dr. Deshmukh's Bill so that the defects in the latter Bill are rectified.

"... AND THEY LIVED HAPPILY EVER AFTER?"

(Continued From Page 3)

pie, an end of the very attraction that drew them together.

But nine times out of ten that deadly sure, intimate knowledge of each other, devoid of all interest or surprise, is part of marriage.

She's A Darling

Very commonly when a husband, no longer ardently in love with his wife, seeks the sympathy of another woman, he says, "Of course, my wife is a darling, but she doesnt understand me."

The words are almost a formula—in which he is deceiving himself, but probably not the woman; quite certainly not if she herself happens to be married.

Men don't generally seem to realise it, but most women recognise the fact that husbands and wives in all but quite exceptional cases understand each other all too well!

It is, in fact, quite horrifying the amount they understand each other.

It would be far more to the point if a man seeking to enlist the interest of another woman begged her at all costs not to "understand" him—because he gets too much of that at home, if he pleaded, "My wife is a darling, but she knows me through and through, inside out, and I can't bear it!"

Wives, also, are apt to plead that their husbands don't understand them—which again is nonsense, for marriage as normally constituted does not permit of any reserves, and husbands and wives who deceive themselves that they are not understood in the home are merely trying to restore the vanity of their matrimonially outraged egos

The mere fact that with marriage a woman is expected to assume her husband's name and merge her individuality in a Mr. Mrs. "combine" is itself a comment on the sorry business we have made of marriage.

Jane Smith marrying Jack Brown ceases to be Jane Smith and becomes Mrs. Jack Brown, the second half of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, at best Jane Brown. It is quite ridiculous

I have always sympathised with women who have flatly refused to assume the ugly title of "Mrs." and have insisted on retaining their own names—I am one myself.

It is pleasant to read in John Gunther's book "Inside Europe" his impersonal reference to "Frances Gunther"—his wife—quoting from something she had written.

I should have liked it even better had he referred to her by her maiden name.

Llewelyn Powys always refers to his wife as "Miss Gregory."

As for the type of man—all too common—who invites a friend to "meet the wife"—as who should say, come and see the car, the dog, the garden—such men are dangerous to the institution of marriage.

Such husbands menace happy marriage as surely as wives who can never see their husbands sitting silent for a few moments without wanting to know what they are thinking, or feeling that they are neglecting their precious selves.

Appalling Intimacy

Then there is the letter business and the complete lack of privacy which prevails in this connection in the majority of marriages.

Because one happens to be a friend of one partner one is expected to include the other in one's confidence.

What you have to say may be meant only for the husband, perhaps, but how many husbands dare refuse to show their wives a letter on the grounds that it is private, meant for their eyes only? And similarly with wives.

And how many husbands and wives are capable of respecting the fact that their partners have friends in whom they have no part? Very, very few.

It is all part of the appalling intimacy which makes marriage so preposterously difficult for people of independent spirit.

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Because one happens to have married is one to have no private life, no independence, to share not merely bed and board, but every thought and feeling, dream and friendship? Is one to have no separate existence, to be always "we" and never "I"? Must it always be "us" and never "me"?

The physical intimacies of marriage are as nothing compared with the devouring intimacies of shared thoughts, feelings, letters, friendships and the whole abominable negation of individuality.

The common conception of the intimacy of marriage in terms of sex is sheer sentimentality. The sexual relation is not necessarily intimate; it can be, particularly in orthodox marriage, astonishingly — drearily—devoid of intimacy.

Intimacy, like privacy, is not a matter of physical contacts at all, any more than loneliness is necessarily a matter of being alone.

Perhaps you will protest: But aren't shared thoughts and feelings and so forth the very essence of marriage? Is there to be none of this element of friendship in marriage?

My contention is that the trouble with most marriages is that the degree of intimacy goes far beyond what is acceptable—tolerable even—in common friendship.

What friend, however deeply attached, would stand for the perpetual invasions on mental privacy constantly made by most husbands and wives upon each other?

One of the charms of friendship is that there is always something new to discover in the other person, some unexpected twist of thought, some newly revealed quality, and that its demands are limited.

No Clawing And Pawing

My plea is for real friendship in marriage—and the mutual respect of each other's reserves, each other's separateness, that is an integral part of friendship.

A continual clawing and pawing at each other's heart and mind has no part in friendship.

Intimate friends may talk or be silent, confide or withdraw, at will, confident of sympathy in moods of silence and withdrawal as much as in moods of confession and nearness.

I am convinced that the happiest marriages, the marriages that last, are those in which husband and wife are friends, first and last.

The old joke about the woman who said, "Garn's that's not my friend, 'e's my 'usband," is all too bitterly true in the majority of cases.

But as I see it the general conception of what is right and proper in marriage leaves no room for real friendship; all the fine sensibilities of friendship are smothered in a welter of sentimentality and possessiveness; men and women devour and destroy each other and call it intimacy.

Marriage will be a vastly more satisfactory institution for a very great many more people when there is less insistence on "sharing" and more respect for individuality and separateness.

Only then will real friendship—essential to happy marriage—be possible between husbands and wives; only then will they get a chance to appreciate each other as the individuals with whom they fell in love.

ROOM DEDICATED TO HINDENBURG

Germany's great national hero, von Hindenburg, has received new homage with the recent dedication of a special Hindenburg Room in the Markisches Museum in Berlin. Here may be seen historic and sentimental objects from his study as well as many other souvenirs that were dear to the heart of the German warrior-statesman.

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DR. JUNG'S DREAMLIKE WORLD OF INDIA

World Famous Zurich Psychologist's Analysis And Impression

By "PSYCHOLOGICUS"

In the article, "The Dreamlike World of India", published in this month's "Asia", Dr. C. G. Jung of Zurich who attended the "Indian Science Congress" held at Calcutta gives some of his impressions of this country that, apart from their interest for the general reader, reveal not only a sensitively receptive mind rather rare amongst the ordinary run even of cultured and better type more or less cosmopolitan Europeans, but also one that we cannot possibly help identifying with the founder of the school of Analytical Psychology.

DR. JUNG'S SCHOOL

Dr. Jung, as is well-known, had collaborated "with Sigmund Freud since 1902 and can claim his share in the work culminating in the first Psychoanalytical Congress in 1908 and the establishment of the International Psychoanalytical Association in 1910. Soon after the Association came into existence, however, both Jung and Adler struck a new or, at any rate a different path and severed their connection with Freud's school. As is only to be expected, although the divergence between the Freudian theory and the one developed into a distinctive system by Jung is well-defined and as world appear from the history of the line of research pursued at a later date considerably accentuated the basic resemblance between the two remains. What is perhaps of the greatest importance to the general student of these two schools is the fact that Jung has widened the scope of Freudian "libido" to cover a wider range of phenomena: and he can also claim recognition as the author of "psychological types" which indeed occupy such an important place in the ideas of his school.

THE CAMERA EYE

Jung's impressions of our country, then have a two-fold significance as has been suggested at the beginning of this notice and one is not sure that the two aspects of his perspective do not merge into a coherent unity. The foreigner for instance, who writes his travel diary with an objective account of the cities and the scenes he visited and the men and women he met during the too-brief sojourn melts in the psychologist and philosopher who, with the help of the complex apparatus of psychological understanding and analysis, tries to restore meaning and reality to all that passes through the human "camera-eye". It is perhaps, a single process and we are enabled to judge how objectively and psychologically accurate is the picture that this rather unorthodox visitor, whose entire outlook is influenced by the consideration for truth that is inherent in all psychological analysis draws with such a total disregard for other values.

INDIA AND THE UNCONSCIOUS

Jung's description of our city, its external aspect, its life as it flows into its crowded streets and bazaars has a touch and perhaps only a touch of Frederic Prokosch in whom the poet, more than the psychologist predominates. Its impact, coming as it did with the suddenness and startling contrast with the European values, produces in him the reaction of the dream like appearance of this reality. It is the appearance as his consciousness comprehends without any reference to the reality for instance of the humanity composing it—he indeed makes it quite clear.

It is quite possible (he sums up) that India is the real world whereas the white man lives in a madhouse of abstractions. To be born, to die, to be sick, greedy, dirty, childish, ridiculously vain, miserable, hungry, vicious, to be obvious, unconcealed, self-evident in illiterate unconsciousness, to be suspended in a narrow universe of good and evil gods and to be protected by charms and helpful 'mantras,' that is perhaps the real life, life as it was meant to be, the life of the Earth.' Life in India has not yet withdrawn into the capsule of the head. It is still the whole body that lives.....

and:

In a world of tyranny and cruelty, a heavenly dream crystallised in stone: the Taj Mahal. I cannot suppress my unmitigated admiration for this supreme flower, for this jewel beyond praise, and I marvel at that love which found the genius of Shah Jehan and used it as its instrument of self-realisation. this is the one place in the world where the—alas—all too invisible and all too jealously concealed beauty of the Islamic Eros has been revealed through a well-nigh divine miracle. It is the delicate secret of the rose gardens of Shiraz and of the silent pathos of Arabian palaces, torn out of the heart of a great lover by a cruel and incurable loss.

INDIAN WOMEN'S PERSONALITY

The first extract quoted here sounds the wistfulness and idealism of a Schopenhaur or a Nietzscha quivering in a fresh pattern and it expresses perhaps the quintessence of Jung's preoccupation and thought that recur throughout whatever he writes He contrasts the types he meets in the south and the north and tries to discern in them the identity of distinct psychological types. He discerns a world of meaning in both voice and costume of Indian men and women and strikes a comparison between the effect they produce with that conveyed by the predominant European type. It is no doubt the aesthete in Jung not unlike the aesthete in Aldous Huxlay, who finds revealed in our women's costume 'the only civilised country where one can see on living models how women can and should dress.' In comparing, for instance, the psychological significance of the Indian women's costume with the European women's he gives this illuminating analysis:

A costume conveys more than the meaningless half-nakedness of the western women's evening dress. With the Indian women's costume there is something left which can be unveiled or revealed and on the other hand, if anything is wrong one's taste is not offended by the sight of asthetic flaws. The European evening dress is one of the conspicuous symptoms of our sexual morbidity; it consists of a conditioned shamelessness, an equally conditioned exhibitionism, an impotent provocation and the ridiculous attempt to make the relation between the sexes cheap and easy. Yet everybody is, or ought to be profoundly impressed with the fact that the secret of sexual attraction is neither easy or cheap, but is one of the demons which no scientific education has yet mastered.

MONGRELISATION

It is as well that Dr. Jung's contact had been casual and not too close to reveal to him the desruptive tendency of some of our women who suffering from a chronic inferiority complex borrow their inspiration from 'demode' European costume fashions and take pride in mongrelising their own while, paradoxically enough, a few of the women who could not so far call their costume their own, are reversing the process under the pressure of factors out of which some at least may be described as instinctual and created by their discovery, partly accidental and partly deliberate of their real personality.

PSYCHOLOGY AND POETRY

It is perhaps inevitable that the purely analytical approach underlying the impressions that Jung has recorded in the article under notice should have a bearing on the theory of the Collective Unconsciousness he has built up since he parted company with Freud with his special emphasis on, and assignation of the role to, the Unconscious and that he should, either consciously or unconsciously be influenced by the ideas he has developed in transcribing the reality which he met in our country. The situation, I think, with which he was called upon to deal is a difficult one and although his impression is, of necessity, as he frankly admits and warns bound to be inadequate, we have to remember that its value as a personal experience and mainly as a sensation or a pattern of variegated sensations is not affected.

A TRIBUTE TO JUNG

To some of us who have regarded him merely as a great psychologist who with sincerity, courage and scientific search of truth, built up his theory of Analytical Psychology, the Jung revealed in his article is slightly a novel personality. We have to admit, although Sigmund Freud has never tired of saying that literature in all its creative force and its strange and almost supernatural insight typified by a Rimbaud or a Proust is an ally, not an alien, of the science of psychology that this 'savant's' writing blends the element of the poetic with that of psychological analysis. We must in any case be permitted to express our sense of gratitude to this great man who did us the honour of visiting our country and writing his impression in such a refreshing candid manner.

TUNISIA

(Continued From Page 7.)

the guise of equal rights, the same privileged status that they enjoyed under the Beys before the French occupation. In other words they are demanding the equivalent of a capitulatory system, with their own law-courts, immunity from taxation, and freedom from all political and economic restrictions. This, of course, the French will never grant it is as much as their own authority in Tunisia is worth—but they might, the Italians suppose, be induced to make concessions which would strengthen the position of the Italian colony.

There are special reasons for wishing to strengthen it at the moment. The French claim that there are 108,000 French subjects in the Protectorate, as against 94,000 Italians. The Italians say they have 130,000 registered subjects and 20,000 non-registered. Whatever the real figures, the truth seems to be that the French population for various reasons has been growing faster than the Italian. Recently, partly as the result of the Italian anti-semitic laws, there has been a marked increase in the number of applications for French citizenship. This is a process which cannot be pleasing to Mussolini, since if it continues long enough there will be eventually no grounds left for any Italian claim in Tunis. He has to act now to stop the rot.

Italy, moreover probably feels that the working of the Axis has so far benefited Germany exclusively. She considers it is her turn now to share in the fruits of Munich. Remembering that it was Bismarck who encouraged France to take Tunis, she is not too pleased by Ribbentrop's visit to Paris. She has every reason for striking while the iron is hot—not only in Tunis, but also in Spian, Jibuti and Suez.—("World Review.")

CURES FROM RADIO

The transmission of news and entertainment is only one of the many jobs now done by radio. New uses for this marvel of the 20th century are being found almost every day. Farmers, for instance, have cured sick cows with the aid of wireless. A disastrous epidemic of pneumonia among cattle on a Californian ranch was arrested by subjecting the lungs of the infected animals to a flow of high-frequency waves. Cures were reported in less than a week.

Radio is used to beautify women. The short waves remove pimples and other skin blemishes in record time, it is claimed. Women taking this treatment wear special masks of peculiar design through which the radiations are sent.

Radio is reported to have cured horses, dogs and cats of a variety of ailments including sore throats and strained tenders; to have opened up all sorts of possibilities for chemists and other scientists; and to have destroyed pests in grain. Radio, it is said, will one day be used for many other diverse purposes such as the cure of toothache and the encouragement of chickens to lay more eggs.

TEST FOR MOTOR-CAR BRAKES

At least one motorist tests his brakes with the aid of a milk bottle. He half fills it with water, seals the top, and sets the bottle on the floor of his car. Then he drives at 20 miles an hour and jams on his brakes. If the bottle falls over and the driver pulls up within 30 feet, he concludes there is nothing wrong with brakes. If, however, the bottle remains standing the motorist decides that his brakes need attention.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 50)

all burnt up into oxygen, of which there was enough and to spare. The common name for the compound of silicon and oxygen is silica. The making of silica by the burning up of silicon was the first step towards the sand of the seashore.

Now, a great portion of this silica, made up of very tiny grains, became glued together by means of other softer substances, so as to form the sort of rock called sandstone. And when this rock is exposed to water and wind, they break down the sandstone into the grains of sand of various size that we find on the seashore. It is really all burnt silicon. And quite a little depth of it, a few feet, contains as much oxygen as is to be found in all the air above it.

GUESSING A NUMBER

Tell your friend to think of a number. Then, without saying what it is, he is to multiply the number by four, add to it six, eight, ten, or any number you care to tell him, and then halve it, telling you the result. If you take away half the number you told him to add and divide by two, the result will be the number he first thought of.

Thus, think of 5; quadruple it, 20; add 8, 28; halve, 14; take away half 8, that is 4; 10 is left; divide by two, and you have 5.

* * * *

SOME LETTERS REPLIED

Dear Dada—How would you describe best a net?

Yours, Rita.

It is a lot of holes tied together with pieces of string! Satisfied?

* * * *

Dear Dada—If the end of the world was to come, and the earth was destroyed while a man was up in a balloon, where would he land when he came down?

Yours, Stanley

Naturally he would land down at the end of the world!

* * * *

Dear Dada—So very surprising! When.....came to me, shall I tell you what she had on her face?

Yours, Zarina

Why, her nose of course?

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

JOINT STOCK BANKING IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 11)

This work, as far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, is largely being done by the Bombay Shareholders' Association.

Referring to the recommendation of the Central Banking Commission to pass a special Banking Act for India in order to regulate the organisation and business of banks, the author suggests that small banks should be given exemption from stamp duties and registration fees to some extent. In case of amalgamations the Government should, according to the author, exempt them from super-tax for a limited period as well as stamp duties and other taxation. The question, however, is whether in modern times small banks are necessary or desirable. The tendency of modern banking has been to create large and substantial banking institutions in order to avoid failures followed by distress among the poorer classes of the population, which the frequent closing down of small banks generally entails. Instead of encouraging the growth of small banks, measures for their amalgamations into large units should be encouraged. As to the passing of a special Banking Act, there are, of course, differences of opinion even among experienced experts. In the opinion of the present writer, the passing of a special Indian Bank Act, as in the case of Canada and other advanced countries, would be a step in the right direction. However, as the Central Government was over-busy with many enactments in their hands, a compromise has been reached and a special Chapter has been added to our Indian Companies (Amendment) Act of 1936, viz., Chapter XA, where the most important of the recommendations of the Central Banking Commission have been embodied. This is, of course, a tentative step in view of the fact that under the existing conditions of pressure of work in the Central Parliament it was not possible to rush through a special Banking Act. It is hoped, however, that the Law Member at the Centre will take the necessary steps at an early date to give us a special Indian Banking Act suitable to the requirements of a rapidly progressing country such as present-day India bids fair to become.

The book is written in a clear and easy style and will be found helpful by all interested in the economic and historical aspects of the question of Indian banking.

"S. R. D."

INDIAN HOME

The January issue of the "Indian Home" is notable for its beautiful get-up, its collection of useful and interesting articles and attractive pictures and photographs. "Frontiers" by "Proscos" is a stimulating article which illustrates the growth and development of mental and political frontiers, while "Home for Holidays", by Dr. G. S Krishnayya, will be found very helpful by harassed parents tackling the problem of vacations Dr. S. Brahmachari's "Home and the Child" is a thoughtful contribution to the subject, as is "Woman Through the Ages" by "Lois". Mr. S. Jepson writes entertainingly on "Motor Runs to the Lakes" and the conclusion of Claire Radice's forceful short story also appears. Jupiter Scapin's "Mr. Crow, Necromancer" is a good example of the type of impressionistic modern poetry, which is enjoying such a vogue among highbrow literary circles in London just now. The information about household, cookery, and clothes is excellent and suited to Indian conditions.

Most readers must by now be familiar with the name of Miss M. Dubash the talented young cartoonist who contributes an amusing pictorial commentary on the less attractive habits of Indians every month, the January issue presents a particularly mirth-provoking picture of a faultlessly dressed personage on whom the good housewife empties the contents of her slop-basin. The front cover is beautiful and reproduces a delicate drawing of "Shiva Nataraj" by Dr. Rudolf von Leyden.

This beautiful magazine is edited by Miss Hilla C. Vakeel and Published by Mr. Mohan V. Raj from 30 Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Its annual subscription is Rs. 4.

SCIENCE OF PHYSIOGNOMY

CAN YOU READ HIM? By M. Husen. Published by Kitabistan, 17 A. City Road, Allahabad. Price Rs. 1/8.

This book is on the science of physiognomy written by Mr. M. Husen who is a student of Professor Raza of Bombay, physiognomist and doctor who diagnoses diseases by the help of the face and the photo of the patient. It contains 80 illustrations, making the subject easily comprehensible. It is written in a simple style.

The mentally sketchy friend thinks treating a boy like a door mat means the kind with "Welcome" written on it.

"I Was In Jail With Gandhiji"

Story Of Theft Case Accused In South African Court

CAPE TOWN, (By Mail.)

A man who claimed to be chief priest of the Hindu community in South Africa and also said that he had designed a South African flag for Dr. D. F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist party, appeared for preparatory examination at Caledon Square here, on charges of theft, or alternatively, contempt of court and fraud.

He was Chanderman Pundit, a 66-year-old shop-keeper of Windermere.

When Pundit went into the witness box, he said he had been convicted previously for forgery and attempted theft. The theft charge was in connection with a Nationalist party newspaper which he was assisting Dr. Malan to edit.

"I was the man who designed the flag for Dr. Malan", he declared.

Later Pundit stated that early this year while in Worcester he had about 80,000 circulars which had to be distributed for the United party.

When asked why he had given financial assistance to a man named Singh, who had later sued him, Pundit said, "Because I am his priest. I am chief priest of the Hindu community in South Africa. I thought the Hindu community would stand by me, but they let me down. I was the first man who went to gaol for passive resistance. I was in gaol with Gandhi."—Reuter.

CONJURING WITH SCIENCE

In a London lecture Professor A. M. Low lit a cigarette from a piece of ice, thus demonstrating the principle of a method of phosphorescent automatic illumination used for life-saving at sea. Tissue paper burst into flame when breathed upon by a member of the audience, illustrating how welding may be done without electric power by the purchase of two-pennyworth of potassium. A broomstick, balanced by two pins at each end on two full glasses of water, was smashed in half without any damage to the glasses. Professor Low described this as 'a lesson in inertia when designing comfortable motor-cars or racing cars for the future'. He placed seven pennies in a hat, which was taken to a member of the audience who picked out one of the pennies, noted the year, and put it back. The hat was then held behind the back of a young assistant, who at once took out the identical coin. 'It is really quite simple,' said Professor Low, 'for the contact with a hand makes copper warm. All my assistant had to do was to pick the warmest coin in the hat!'

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

FIVE-MINUTE POSER: Since the automobile went four times as fast as the couple walked, in the time they walked 6 miles, they would have ridden 24 miles. Hence, the entire distance from the starting point to the place of the dance was 24 plus 6, or 30 miles.

Bee Cell Sports Puzzle: Top Row: SQUASH, Assent, TENNIS, Dutch. HOCKEY. Middle Row: Gusher, Repeat, Cornet, Denote, Obeyer. Bottom Row: ROWING, Sloped, SOCCER, Conger, BOXING.

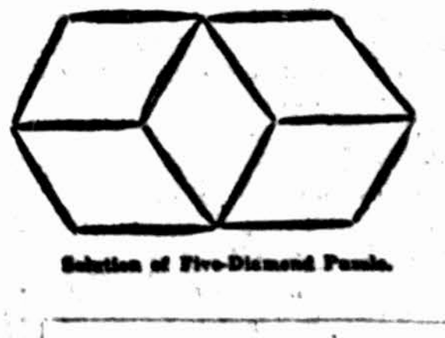
Wigwam Cryptogram: The message is: "Enemy have blown up bridge. Cross river by ford a mile upstream."

The Historian's Name: The name of the historian is THOMAS CARLYLE. The words making the acrostic are: Take, Home, One, Mist, Allow, Site, Choke, Anger, Rill, Lack, Yon, Late, Eight.

Dividing the Pop Bottles: The owner took an empty bottle and added it to the eleven making twelve bottles. Then Tom received six bottles, Dick three and Harry two, leaving the empty bottle to be returned to the box.

Poetic Pamela: The missing words in order of their formation are: American, Carmine, Cinema, Mines, Mine, Men, Me.

The solutions of this week's puzzles will be given next week.



Solution of Five-Diamond Puzzle.

M	O	A		A	G	N	E	S		P	A	R	I	S
A	N	U		S	A	I	N	T		I	T	A	L	Y
P	E	G	A	S	U	S		R	A	K	E		I	S
		U	R	A	L		D	U	S	E		P	O	I
C	A	S	E	Y		S	O	M	E		T	A	N	A
H	I	T	S		H	A	G		A	B	E	L		
I	R	A		P	E	T	E	R		A	L	E	R	T
N	E		A	E	R	Y		O	P	A	L		O	H
A	D	A	M	S		R	I	V	A	L		O	W	E
		G	O	T	H		T	E	N		E	R	A	S
A	C	E	S		E	V	E	R		S	P	I	N	E
S	A	D		P	R	I	M		C	A	I	N		
O	S		S	U	E	Z		C	O	N	C	O	R	D
V	O	C	A	L		O	L	A	N	D		C	O	Y
E	T	A	P	E		R	A	T	E	S		O	D	E

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I hear the Smiths are moving again."

"How annoying"!

"Yes, I believe they can't settle anywhere."

* * * *

A man was recently summoned for hitting his wife on the head with a cribbage board.

One for her nob.

* * * *

"How does Bill get all those bruises on the back of his hands?"

"He plays the concertina and lives in one of the new Council houses."

* * * *

"Is that new quick-service restaurant any good."

"Rather! The revolving door is just a continuous blur."

* * * *

Wife: "What do you suppose baby is thinking about?"

Fed-up Husband: "I suppose he's wondering what to cry about to-night."

* * * *

"Where did you go on those whaling trips with your father?"

"Usually to the woodshed."

* * * *

Comedian: "Surely you're not going to stuff that soiled rag in my mouth."

Burglar: "I listen to you on the radio. Think you're the only one who can use the same gag twice?"

* * * *

Maiden Aunt (to her nephew, a poor preacher): "James, why did you enter the ministry?"

"Because I was called." he answered.

"James," said the old lady anxiously, "are you sure it wasn't some other noise you heard?"

* * * *

"Yeah," said the Westerner, "We are sure plenty tough out here, stranger. Why, every time I kill a man I carve a notch on my revolver butt."

"Well," replied the stranger. "you can't scare me, for you have not done much killing, I see. That revolver butt of yours hasn't a single notch on it."

"Yeah, I know it, stranger . I have to put a new butt on every week."

* * * *

Mrs Youngbride: You've broken my heart. I am going back to mother.

Youngbride: You can't. You haven't the heart to go.

* * * *

Fortyplus: When I started in life, young man, I worked 12 hours a day.

Youthful: Yes, but in these rapid times anyone who took 12 hours to do a day's work would get the gate.

* * * *

"Do you think I will be able to see better by the aid of glasses?" asked a man of the company at table. "I'm sure you can," replied one. "Why, after a dozen glasses I can see double."

* * * *

An American, unfortunately finding himself before the bar in Edinburgh, heard the judge say to him, "Hae ye ony coonsel, mon?" 'Do you want to hae ony appointed?" I only want an interpreter," said the American, "so that I can understand what your honor is saying.

* * * *

She: "But, darling, we can't live on love!"

He: "Sure we can. Your father loves you, dosen't he?"

* * * *

"Wine, women and song are killing you."

"O.K., doctor, I'll never sing again as long as I live."

* * * *

Patrolman: "How can we get hold of that fiery Chinaman?"

Police Lieutenant: "You'll have to handle him with the tongs."

"Your argument with your wife last night was most amusing."

"Wasn't it? When she threw the axe at me I thought I'd split."

* * * *

"Did you tell her that what you said was in confidence?"

"No: I didn't want her to think it was important enough to repeat."

* * * *

"John has a frightfully bad temper."

"Yes; and he isn't in the least amiable when he loses it."

* * * *

Thin One—"Isn't it awful when you have to wait for a seat?"

Fat One—"You're lucky. I have to await for two."

* * * *

"There, darling look what a nice Christmas present I've bought for you; the latest type of radio. Cheap too, only dol.5 a month."

"Really. How many months?"

"Gracious! I forgot to ask."

* * * *

Teacher: "My, but you are a dirty boy. I can see by your face what you had for breakfast."

"Boy: What was it?"

Teacher: "Eggs."

Boy: "Nope; that was yesterday."

* * * *

Teacher: "Now, boys, after what I've explained of the lion's fierceness, strength and daring, can any one of you name a single animal that the king of beasts stands in awe of."

"Teacher: "Well, Willie, which is the animal?"

Willie (promptly): "Please teacher, the lioness."

* * * *

Mistress: "Why Bridget, what on earth are you doing with all the broken dishes on the shelf?"

Bridget: "Sure, mum, yez towld me Oi wur to replace every one Oi broke."

* * * *

A curious inquirer wanted to know what are the sister States, and the country editor answered:

"We are not quite sure, but we should judge that they are Miss Ouri, Ida Ho, Mary Land, Callie Fornia, Allie Bama, Louisa Anna, Della Ware, Minne Sota and Mrs. Sippi.

* * * *

The masculine of heroine is kipper.

False doctrine meant giving people the wrong medicine.

The stomach is the most dilated part of the elementry canal.

After the address the lecturer asked a member of the audience how he liked it.

"I had just three faults to find with it," stated the listener.

"And what were they?"

"First, it was read. Second, it wasn't well read. And, third, it wasn't worth reading."

* * * *

She was an old Irishwoman on her way back to Dublin from the North. The customs man fished out a bottle from its temporary sanctuary in a voluminous night-dress.

"And what's this?" asked the customs man

"Shure, an' it's holy water," said the old lady, clutching for it. The customs man had his suspicions; pulled out the cork; sniffed.

"This is whiskey," he said, sternly.

Up went the old lady's hands in amazement.

"Glory be! A miracle!"

* * * *

"That's a fine old axe," said the visitor to the oldest inhabitant.

"Yes, sir, that axe is ninety-five years old I had it when I was a baby."

"It looks as good as new," said the visitor.

"Well," replied the old man thoughtfully, "it's had three new blades and seven new handles, but excepting that it's just the same, sir."

* * * *

"Suppose you found yourself on a desert island, Bobby," said the Sunday school teacher, "and could have only one book. Which book would you prefer?

"Boat-building for amateurs," Bobby replied.

* * * *

He: "What was really the reason for their divorce?"

She: "Their marriage."

* * * *

The Guards received as a recruit a young man of education who had failed to make good in other vocations. On his first day on the parade ground he was exhausted by several hours of marching up and down.

"Stand at ease!" ordered the officer at last.

"How wonderful is death!" muttered the recruit.

The officer turned like a flash.

"Who said that?" he demanded.

The culprit smiled wanly as he replied: "Shelley, I believe, sir."

A workman on some scaffolding had dropped a load of bricks.

"Confound you!" shouted a passer-by. "One of those bricks hit me on the head!"

"Lumme! You ought to consider yourself lucky. Look at all them what didn't."

* * * *

"Why do you always take off your hat when I tell you a joke?"

"That's my way of greeting old acquaintances."

* * * *

Two women were discussing the wife of a neighbour.

"Och, Maggie, she's got an aspidistra face."

"And what'll ye be meaning by that Jane?"

"Always at window."

* * * *

"Hello," exclaimed Ronald. "Hae ye heard about Macpherson?"

"No, what's the matter wi' him?"

"He's opened a new business. Daein' fine, too."

"What's his line?"

"He's selling glow-worms tae beekeepers."

"Whatever for?"

"Tae put in the beehives so that the bees can see tae work at night."

* * * *

He had bought a very old car and felt he owned the road. When another driver, whom he had kept behind him for a mile, yelled, "Get your old iron out of the way!" he was furious.

"Look here," he cried, pulling up, "I demand an apology!"

The other looked pityingly at the dilapidated car.

"You've got it!" he said.

* * * *

A Broadcaster who was new to Broadcasting House stopped a B. B. C. announcer and asked, "Excuse me, but could you direct me to the Talks Studio?"

"I'd love to help you," smiled the announcer, "but I'm afraid I can't. You see, it would mean that I should have to point!"

* * * *

"The paper says they're going to spend fifteen millions on defence."

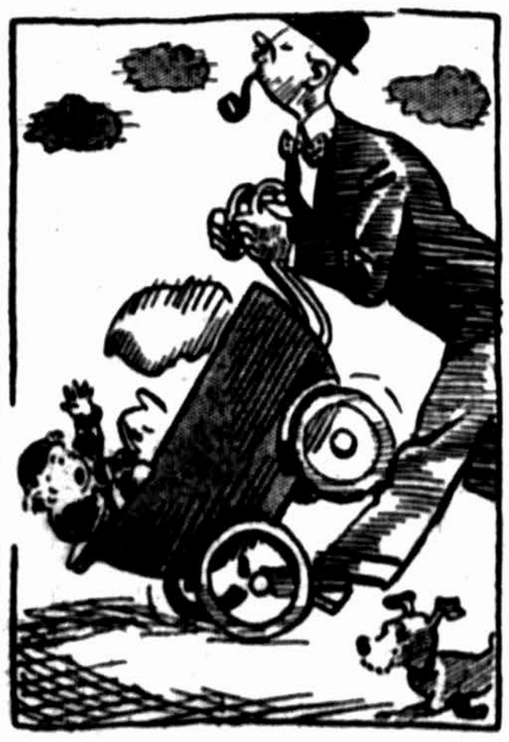
"Good Heavens—are the Arsenal buying again!"

* * * *

"I say, old fellow, why on earth are you washing your spoon in that finger bowl?"

"D'you think I want to get egg all over my pocket?"

Our Humorist At Large



The railway porter takes the baby out.

"I'm going to scare him into giving me a rise!!!"

"What is the total weight allowed for registered parcels?"

Prince Chirasakti of Siam, cousin of the King of Siam and adopted son of the Prince and Princess of Sukhodaya—who were King and Queen of Siam from 1925 to 1935—was married in London on Dec. 21 to Mlle. Mani Raja Nuprabandu, daughter of the late Phya Raja Nuprabandu, former Siamese Minister in London. There were two weddings—an English one at Caxton Hall Register Office, and a second at the Siamese Legation.
Photo shows: The Bride and Bridegroom (in the centre, with the Ex-King and Queen of Siam, after the ceremony.

A sculptural panel by Mr. N. A. Dere,. Bomba architect, symboli "Insurance"

"The Danseuse".
(A Sketch, by Oyama).

Stone Image of Vaishnavee, one of the 8 celestial life-guards of goddess Meenakshi, in Madura Temple.

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REGD. NO. B 1065

January 22, 1939.

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Edited by R. K. PRABHU (Acting Editor), and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parel Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.